FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

L.A. Officials Meet To Discuss Debt Crisis A 1
Members Seek Common Stand A 2
Energy Ministers Agree To Joint Oil Action A 2
Havana Reports Contadora Meeting, Comments A 3

ARGENTINA

UK Frigate Evicts Fishing Boats From Falklands B 1
Foreign Ministry Communique B 1
Communists Back Government on Falklands NATO Base [Havana] B 1
Economy Minister Rejects Military Budget Increase B 2
Martinez Vivot on Budget Request B 2
Isla de los Estados To Be Settled 'Soon' B 2

BOLIVIA

COB Calls Demonstration, Warns of Disturbances C 1
COB Issues Communique C 1
Workers Warn Against Coups C 1
Two People Injured C 2
Deputy Claims Army Gave Interior Ministry Arms C 2
National Police Commander Cordero Resigns C 3
Cheysson on Aircraft Carriers in Caribbean C 3
Departs for Colombia C 3

BRAZIL

Foreign Military Planes Given Overflight Rights [O GLOBO 2 Aug] D 1
Cheysson Says France To Support Brazil at IMF [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 30 Jul] D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Resumes Activities, Receives Minister E 1
Details of Pinochet's Letter to Pope Released E 1
Reaction to Letter E 2
Police Arrest 400, Seize Subversive Material E 2

COLOMBIA

10 of 13 Cabinet Ministers Resign En Masse F 1
Changes in Military Commands Announced F 1
French Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit F 1

PERU

Belaunde Says Foreign Advisers To Be Hired J 1
Drug Ring Busted; Ex-Colombian Officer Arrested J 1

URUGUAY

Interior Minister Linares Addresses Nation K 1
Government Decree Bans Political Activities K 2
Institutional Act 14 on Preserving Order K 4
Contract Signed on Foreign Debt Refinancing K 5
Briefs: Armed Forces Changes; Trade Balance Figures K 5

VENEZUELA

Herrera Optimistic on Outcome of Area Conflict L 1
Briefs: Oil Production Report L 1

MEXICO

Reagan Criticized in Mexican Newspapers M 1
Reagan's 'Stubbornness' M 1
[EL DIA 22 Jul]
Reagan's L.A. Policy M 2
[EL UNIVERSAL 30 Jul]

PANAMA

Opposition Rejects Government Accusations N 1
[LA PRENSA 1 Aug]
Acting Attorney General on Wrongdoing Probe N 1
Station Says Democratization Must Come First N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Monge Addresses Letter to Kissinger P 1
Monge, Paz Barnica Discuss C.A. Situation P 1
Costa Rican Envoy Asserts Neutrality in Conflict P 3

EL SALVADOR

Ungo on Talks With Stone, Peace Commission P 3
FMLN, FDR Communique on Stone-Zamora Meeting [San Jose] P 4
Christian Democratic Party Leader Interviewed P 5
Venceremos Cites Statistics for 7 Months P 6
Venceremos Reports Various Military Actions P 7
Train Sabotaged P 7
Actions in Chalatenango P 7
Ambush of Army Troops P 8
Clash With Atonal Battalion P 8
Clash in San Miguel P 9
Occupation Near Capital Noted P 9
Havana Reports Announcement of New FPL Offensive P 9
Havana on FMLN War Bulletin on Cuscatlan, Cabanas P 9
Havana on FMLN Actions in Three Departments P 10

GUATEMALA

Rios Montt Discusses C.A., Elections Agreement P 10
Reformists Declare 'Open Opposition' to Government P 12
[DIARIO EL GRAFICO 2 Aug]

HONDURAS

Spokesman Confirms Suazo Cordova Heart Attacks P 13
Press Official Discusses Honduran Foreign Debt P 14
Party's Condemnation of U.S. Military Actions Noted P 16

NICARAGUA

Stone Meets Leaders, Promises Future Talks P 16
FMLN-FDR Leader Arrives After Talks With Stone P 17
D'Escoto Alleges U.S.-Honduran 'Strategies' P 17
Havana Cites D'Escoto, Others on Recent Events P 18
Tirado Lopez Says U.S. Intent on Military Move P 18
Editorial Says Reagan's 'Warmongering' Isolated P 19
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 28 Jul]
U.S. Escalation Said Threatening Contadora Initiative P 20
[BARRICADA 29 Jul]
Envoy to U.S. Cited on Telephone, Bomb Threats P 21
[BARRICADA 27 Jul]
Wheelock on Agreements With USSR, Bulgaria P 21
Soviet Ship Aleksandr Ulyanov Cargo List P 22
Castro's Support for Six-Point Proposal Noted P 22
Henry Ruiz Returns From Cuba; Brings Support P 22
People's Permanent Tribunal Delegation Arrives P 23
Ortega Tours, Interviews People of Managua P 23
FDN Directorate Requests Meeting With Stone P 24
Opposition Delegations Visit Panama, Washington P 25

CUBA

Danger Seen In U.S. Provocation, Gunboat Tactics Q 1
FMLN-Stone Meeting in Bogota Analyzed Q 2
Soviet Newspaper Cited on U.S. Commission Q 3
Security Council Asked to Stop Israeli 'Abuses' Q 3
Rizo, Delegation Arrive in Bucharest From USSR Q 4
Medical Brigade's Work in Algeria Reviewed Q 4
Delegations Depart at Conclusion 26 July Events Q 4
DPRK Delegation Q 4
Other Delegations Q 4
1981 Census Report Admits Unemployment Exists [CANA] Q 5
26 July Congratulatory Messages to Castro Q 6
[cross-reference]
Briefs: Lage in Yugoslavia Q 6

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA

Briefs: PRC Grant S 1

L. A. OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS DEBT CRISIS

FL022107 Bridgetown CANA in English 1644 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 2, CANA -- High-level officials representing the leaders of nearly 30 Latin American countries, including Jamaica and Guyana, began a meeting in the Dominican Republic Monday at which they are discussing the world economic crisis and a hemispheric response to Latin America's mountainous debt.

The meeting, running through this week, was organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA) on the initiative of Ecuador's President Oswaldo Hurtado.

The officials have an ECLA/SELA working document titled "Bases for a Latin American Response to the Economic Crisis."

The Latin American region has total debt over U.S. 300 billion dollars, on which rests the major weight of the so-called international debt crisis.

Brazil, with a debt of U.S. 90 billion dollars and Mexico with over U.S. 80 billion dollars, carry the heaviest burden, and it was their inability to meet payments, because of the effects of the international recession on their internal economies that put the international banking system into a tailspin.

The debt burden has placed the region in a bind: most of their export earnings must be used to meet repayments leaving little for investment to help stimulate economic recovery.

They are also faced with harsh conditionalities from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which fan social tensions, and an almost cut-off of new loans to the region by private banks.

Commercial banks loans to Latin America in 1981 totalled U.S. 31 billion dollars, but that was choked off to only U.S. 11 billion dollars.

Jamaica, who has at the meeting Basil Buck, a minister of state in the prime minister's office, and the junior foreign minister, Neville Gallimore, has been among the countries to suffer from the private bank money squeeze.

The government here, which in June implemented an economic austerity package after failing an IMF performance test, has so far been unable to raise a U.S. 150 million dollar loan that it has long been seeking in the Euromarket.

Jamaica at the end of June had a net foreign debt of (J) 2.63 billion dollars (1 Jca dollar; 56 cents U.S.).

At the Santo Domingo meeting, the officials will also discuss the inequalities in international trade, focussing on the difficulties faced by poor nations.

They will consider too the possibility of convening a Latin American economic conference at either the heads of government or ministerial level to analyze the region's problems in a unified way.

Members Seek Common Stand

FL021320 Bridgetown CANA in English 1207 GMT 2 Aug 83

[By Miguel Franjul]

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Aug 2, CANA-REUTER -- Twenty Latin American nations yesterday began a conference aimed at finding a common position on renegotiating their massive foreign debts.

Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado and Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco said in the opening speeches at the Latin American Economic System (SELA) Conference that members must strengthen their negotiating power. But both said the common position sought at the conference did not mean a "debtors cartel, " a measure opposed by lending organisations.

Latin American countries owe the rest of the world a total of 300 billion dollars, including 90 billion loaned to Brazil and 83 billion to Mexico. The heavy debts prevent developing countries from acquiring the imported goods they desperately need and hamper development, Hurtado said.

Jorge Blanco asked the finance and planning ministers at the meeting to draft a joint request to industrial nations to end protectionist policies and tariff barriers that affect their dealings with the Third World.

ENERGY MINISTERS AGREE TO JOINT OIL ACTION

FL021340 Bridgetown CANA in English 1239 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela, Aug 2, CANA-REUTER -- Four countries producing 81 per cent of Latin America's oil output agreed last night to work towards joint action in support of their respective oil industries.

Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador and Trinidad Tobago, whose combined output averaged five million barrels per day over 1982, announced the decision at the end of a closed-doors meeting here between their energy ministers. But Trinidad and Tobago Energy Secretary Patrick Manning told reporters after the meeting they had not discussed the possibility of setting up a regional body similar to the Organisation of Arab Petrol Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

A statement issued after the talks said the ministers had agreed to increase and organise the exchange of information on the situation and perspectives for each of their countries oil industry and on international market trends. Mexico and Venezuela recently applied such cooperation when they jointly raised their heavy crude prices.

The ministers, whose countries oil reserves add up to more than 100 billion barrels, said they should be meeting again in Mexico next November.

Taking part in the meeting were Venezuela's Humberto Calderon Berti, Ecuador's Gustavo Galindo, Mexican Energy Secretary Franciso Labastida and Trinidad Tobago's Manning.

HAVANA REPORTS CONTADORA MEETING, COMMENTS

PA312345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The third meeting between foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and their Central American counterparts ended Saturday in Panama City, where they analyzed the agreements reached at Cancun, Mexico, by the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo told PRELA that the Contadora Group will hold another meeting on 15-16 August, as a continuation of the effort to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. Lloreda Caicedo described the present talks as very positive, the best of the three meetings held with the Central American foreign ministers.

Nicaraguan foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto reiterated that his country favors high-level talks with the United States. He said that Washington prevents some countries from reaching a peaceful solution. He cited Honduras as an example, saying that it lacks the independence its people and the region's nations need, because the Americans have political and military control over the country.

UK FRIGATE EVICTS FISHING BOATS FROM FALKLANDS

PY021508 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- British warships today chased away the Argentine fishing boat Rivera Vasca, which was operating with Polish ships near the entrance to the San Carlos Strait which separates the Malvinas Islands. This information was supplied by Roberto Denna, captain of the fishing boat, who reported the event by telegram to the naval prefecture. Denna also radioed the radio station Continental, which has just broadcast the information. The captain said that an unidentified British frigate ordered his ship as well as another Argentine boat called the Arcos to leave the area. Radio Continental also broadcast a recording that the seamen made. In the recording one can clearly hear a voice of a foreigner -- presumably an Englishman -- reminding the fishermen that they are "in British territory."

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY030155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry released the following communique tonight concerning the interception of two Argentine fishing ships by a British frigate:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship reports that according to reports made by Navy Headquarters, on the morning of 1 August 1983 the Argentine fishing ships Ribera Vasca and Arcos, which were fishing in Argentine waters at 52.35 degrees latitude south and 60.30 degrees longitude west in the vicinity of the southwestern mouth of the San Carlos Strait, in the Malvinas Islands, were forced to abandon the area when British military helicopters overflew them. The Argentine ships observed that the Polish fishing ships Tunek, Orlen, Humbak, Otol, Kiloas, Denevola, Amarel, Likonal, Arcturus, Acquiarus, and Sagitta, were also fishing in the area. At 1700 [2000 GMT], the Argentine ships were overflown by two British Sea King helicopters on a reconnaissance flight. Later on, at 1800 [2100 GMT], a British missile-carrying frigate threatened to use force if they did not withdraw from the area, which was unilaterally decreed by Great Britain as an 'exclusion zone.'

"In order to maintain the actual cessation of hostilities, the Argentine Government has asked Navy Headquarters to continue to watch the overall South Atlantic situation continuously. Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry once again expresses its concern over the existing tension, which is deepened by the maintenance of the illegal 'exclusion zone' near the Malvinas Islands.

"The previously mentioned incident will be denounced before the United Nations as another example of British provocation that endangers peace and security in that part of the Argentine sea. At the same time, the Navy is maintaining control of the Argentine Sea through flights to control maritime traffic."

COMMUNISTS BACK GOVERNMENT ON FALKLANDS NATO BASE

PA011820 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] has expressed its total support of the charge made at the United Nations by the Argentine Government in connection with NATO's plans to establish a nuclear base in the Malvinas Islands.

According to the PCA, the construction of a British Naval Air Base in the Malvinas not only usurps Argentine sovereignty over those islands but also involves the country in the risks of a nuclear war. Finally, the PCA exhorts all social and political forces in Argentina to endorse the country's position at the United Nations, which favors nuclear disarmament, detente, and world peace.

ECONOMY MINISTER REJECTS MILITARY BUDGET INCREASE

PY021718 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0041 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (NA) -- According to Finance Ministry sources this evening, an attempt to increase the military budget today met with firm opposition from the economy minister. This reportedly happened at the end of a lengthy meeting held this afternoon by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot, who were both accompanied by their closest aides.

According to the report, Martinez Vivot -- who was allegedly also accompanied by two admirals, one general, and one brigadier general -- acted as spokesman for the three forces in requesting an increase in their budget. The military spokesmen's argument was that this year they "only" received 20.8 percent of the national budget (approximately 22 billion Argentine pesos), while last year they received 27.8 percent. Although it was not possible to learn what increase the armed forces had requested or what the funds will be used for, it was learned that they argued that their budget was not enough because of inflation during the first half of the year.

Minister Wehbe, accompanied by Finance Secretary Ismael Alchourron, allegedly informed his visitors that he could not comply with their request owing to the increasing difficulties the budget is facing. As is public knowledge, the members of the economic team are reviewing the budget, taking into account inflation, the very large expenditures due to the floods, salary increases for the public sector, and the lower tax revenues.

Martinez Vivot on Budget Request

PY022303 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1455 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (DYN) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot today explained that he has not asked Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe for additional funds for national defense and that all he did was to ask "for readjustments of this year's budget in view of inflation, exchange rates, and salary policies." Martinez Vivot made this explanation to the press at the conclusion of a meeting with President Reynaldo Bignone today. He said that the meeting with Bignone included "various routine matters related to national defense," but declined to give any details. Yesterday, Martinez Vivot met with the economy minister and at the conclusion of the meeting it was learned that he had asked for more funds for the Armed Forces. This alleged request was denied by the defense minister today.

ISLA DE LOS ESTADOS TO BE SETTLED 'SOON'

PY022355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Ushuaia, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- Captain Eduardo Suarez del Cerro, governor of national territories of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic, and the South Atlantic Islands has visited Isla de los Estados to examine the possible locations for a permanent settlement. Capt Suarez del Cerro, who went to the island with Admiral Raul Marino, commander of the Southern Naval Zone, selected two possible areas to build the group of houses that will provide the basis of Argentina's permanent and effective presence on this island. The project, which will be implemented soon, provides for the establishment of government offices and also the settlement of large families (five children being the optimum), which will receive government support in their endeavors.

COB CALLS DEMONSTRATION, WARNS OF DISTURBANCES

COB Issues Communique

PY021603 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, in view of rumors about possible disturbances during the march and demonstrations today, has released an urgent communique alerting workers to reject with determination any type of provocation by antisocial groups that are reportedly going to take advantage of the demonstrations for other purposes. In this regard, COB member (Jose Maria Palacios) said:

[Begin (Palacios) recording] Efforts are being made to give the Bolivian people a distorted picture of the nature and objective of the demonstrations called by the COB. As has been pointed out, the demonstrations are aimed at expressing our protest at the lack of food supplies and the hunger affecting the working class, particularly the peasants. We also want to warn about the intensification of coup efforts by reactionary groups opposed to the democratic process advocated by the workers. We would like to alert the country's workers to reject with determination any type of provocation by antisocial and other groups that are reportedly going to take advantage of the demonstrations for other purposes. Therefore, the COB Executive Committee -- in view of possible provocations and considering that it is its duty to take the necessary precautions in this situation -- has decided that the 2 August march will begin at 1500 [1900 GMT] at every work site and converge for a rally at San Francisco Plaza, where the people will express their feelings. At the conclusion of the demonstrations and according to the schedule, representatives of several national unions will speak to the demonstrators. [End recording]

Workers Warn Against Coups

PY030030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2157 GMT 2 Aug 83

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] La Paz, 2 Aug (EFE) -- Today, thousands of Bolivian workers expressed in the streets their support of democracy and their rejection of coup attempts. They also asked the government to adopt solutions to the economic crisis. The nationwide workers demonstrations were called by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

During the main demonstration, which was held in La Paz, COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines remarked that "democracy is not enough to defeat the hunger and misery that are affecting the Bolivian people." After adding that the labor sector was primarily responsible for the transition from a military dictatorship to a democracy, Sanjines asked President Hernan Siles Zuazo to issue an order that allows workers to have a majority role in the Executive Branch. Sanjines said that this decision "will save the constitutional process and Bolivia from total chaos."

Sanjines warned the alleged promoters of destabilizing actions that the workers will defend democracy at all costs and that they will declare a general and indefinite strike in Bolivia if subversion breaks out. The union leader urged the left to unite in order to prevent coup attempts by the right, but he also asked Siles Zuazo's government to adopt an anti-imperialist program. He said that, if the government fails to do this, it will be an "impostor for not complying with the promises made to the people."

Similar demonstrations attended by a large number of workers were also held in other cities and rural centers to protest against the food shortage caused by the national economic crisis.

Most of the leaders who participated in the demonstrations called on the workers to unite in order to counteract alleged attacks by the right against democracy. They also asked President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration to approve comanagement by workers in order to strengthen the democratic process.

Meanwhile President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government is effecting intensive consultations with its main assistants to consider the extent of workers' participation in the adoption of political decisions. Top leader Juan Lechin Oguendo noted that the workers will not participate in the government until they have 51 percent of the decisionmaking and control of the state-run production enterprises.

Two People Injured

PY030325 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The hopes of the La Paz labor movement have been dashed. As a result of the cost of living increase, La Paz workers attended the rally at historic San Francisco Square, expecting the main leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to adopt a specific decision regarding the most important national problems, including the economic problem; however, the workers encountered the usual lyrical and insignificant speeches.

None of the leaders of the Tupac Katari revolutionary movement, the pro-Moscow Bolivian Communist Party, and other groups who addressed the demonstrators referred to the hunger issue. Public and private workers from various sectors requested a march, but the COB union leaders held only a demonstration, acting against the wishes of the people who are currently suffering the deadly effects of hunger. However, some labor organizations held a march along Comercio Street up to Murillo Square protesting against hunger and the government of Democratic and Popular Unity.

At the end of the march, members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, insulted a group of people at the intersection of Comercio Street and Murillo Square. In view of this hostile action, the people threw stones and other objects at them. Two people were slightly injured during the incident and were admitted to a public hospital in La Paz. Authorized spokesman of the hospital reported that the injured people were a man and a woman. After the incident, the MIR members withdrew to the Soccer Association along (Juan de la Riva) Street, where top MIR leaders Antonio Aranibar Quiroga and Oscar Eid Franco made speeches.

DEPUTY CLAIMS ARMY GAVE INTERIOR MINISTRY ARMS

PY021857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (AFP) -- Deputy Eudoro Galindo, leader of the rightwing Nationalist Democratic Action, ADN, said today that General Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Army, has given the Interior Ministry 400 automatic weapons for unknown purposes. Galindo indicated that these arms could be passed on to Cubans, Nicaraguans, and Salvadorans who are reportedly operating in Bolivia.

Army sources categorically rejected this charge and countered that Galindo, a close aide of Garcia Meza (former president discharged from the Army for crimes against the state and the Army) has no moral standing to make charges against the commander of the Army. The ADN is one of the main opposition parties to President Hernan Siles Zuazo's administration. Its top leader, former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, ruled Bolivia from 1971 to 1978, when he was ousted by his own interior minister. Deputy Galindo said that the Interior Ministry must explain why it released Hillman Aguilera, who had been arrested for carrying out extremist activities and training extremists in an unspecified part of the country.

Official sources have indicated that Deputy Galindo is seeking to undermine the prestige of the government and of the commanders of the three branches of the armed forces, thus paving the way for a return to the past.

NATIONAL POLICE COMMANDER CORDERO RESIGNS

PY300320 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] During a meeting with President Hernan Siles Zuazo at Government Palace yesterday, General Eddy Cordero Marquez, commander of the Bolivian Police, asked to be relieved of his post because of "a number of pressures caused by the action undertaken by my headquarters to improve the dignity and morale of the police in order to protect the prestige of the institution." Cordero handed the president a letter justifying his step and told newsmen that "the final decision is in the hands of the president." The Disciplinary Court of the police has tried several officers, noncommissioned officers, and policemen lately on various types of charges. Several were discharged; others were punished with disciplinary measures.

CHEYSSON ON AIRCRAFT CARRIERS IN CARIBBEAN

PY020356 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] During a press conference held at the main hall of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry this afternoon, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stated that his country fully supports Bolivia's development and the democracy which is in force in the country.

Cheysson, with his interpreter, answered a series of questions put to him by representatives of the media. He stated, for example, that his government is surprised at the presence of aircraft carriers in the Caribbean, which by no means contributes to peace in that zone.

Departs for Colombia

PY021511 Paris AFP in Spanish 1239 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Aug (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson left El Alto Airport in La Paz for Bogota, Colombia, today at the conclusion of his 4-day visit to the country.

The German Lufthansa Airline also carried the body of Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Sergey Kovalev, who died of a heart attack last Sunday night. It was reported that Kovalev's body will be transferred to a Soviet airplane in Lima, Peru, where Lufthansa will make a stop.

FOREIGN MILITARY PLANES GIVEN OVERFLIGHT RIGHTS

PY030011 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Aeronautics Minister General Delio Jardim de Mattos has issued a resolution which sets forth that the Air Force staff will grant special permission to foreign military aircraft carrying explosives, ammunition, firearms, and military equipment for overflying and landing in the national territory. Under the previous regulations, the landing and overflying of foreign planes carrying those kinds of cargo was forbidden.

The resolution sets forth that any foreign military aircraft that should land in the national territory without authorization will be retained and not allowed to take off, and that the procedure will be enforced by any Army or Navy officer or by a police official in the absence of Air Force officers. After the unauthorized landing, foreign aircraft will be released only if allowed to do so by the Air Force staff.

The resolution also sets forth that the authorization granted to foreign aircraft for overflying or landing in the national territory will be valid for 6 days and that this deadline can be extended, a possibility that was not foreseen by the previous regulations. The request for authorization to overfly or land must be made 4 days in advance, except for cases covered by bilateral agreements or in the case of transportation of government officials and rescue missions.

The Air Force authorization to transport military cargo also encompasses equipment for aerial photogrammetry and prospecting or any other items or substances deemed to be dangerous for public security or for the security of the aircraft. Military planes of foreign countries will be allowed to stay in the national territory if Brazilian planes are granted the same courtesy in the host country.

CHEYSSON SAYS FRANCE TO SUPPORT BRAZIL AT IMF

PY021659 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 83 p 5

[Excerpt] In Sao Paulo yesterday, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stated that France will use its influence with the IMF in the coming negotiations to support Brazil on the issue of its foreign debt and that France is willing to grant the country new credits by signing protocols. According to the minister, "France exercises some authority within the IMF since French Economy Minister Jacques Delor is president of the group of Ten, which is made up of the richest countries in the world."

Cheysson stated that "we will do this for Brazil, and we will do it because the recovery of a country such as Brazil is essential for the economy of the industrialized countries. Therefore, Brazil can count on our full support."

After recalling that the French Government supported Brazil's position regarding the IMF right from the beginning, the foreign minister pointed out that the EEC is Brazil's main client and that it purchases twice as much as Brazil imports from the EEC. Brazil covers 53 percent of these imports from the EEC with exports, which is a high rate of coverage. Cheysson then stated: "I say this with pride because it helps Brazil, but I also say it with regret because it causes a trade imbalance. We will end 1983 with a deficit of tens of millions of dollars, while Brazil will have a surplus of $6 billion."

Cheysson then pointed out that while the IMF upholds a recessionary policy, France supports a return to economic growth. In pointing out that the French banks play an important role in the group of banks that grant loans in addition to the IMF, Cheysson stated that "we must place financial means at the disposal of those countries which can improve their purchasing power at the international level." French banks, which are quite numerous in Brazil, carry out, in addition to French operations, other operations that exclusively involve Brazilian contracts.

Cheysson believes that solutions to the economic crisis should also be adopted at a political level, with joint action by the government and business sectors. But he pointed out that he would not talk about the "action of only one government since the crisis is of a worldwide nature and requires joint action." He proposed a monetary system in which an exchange rate can be established: "How can a businessman make an investment when he does not know what the exchange rate of the most important currency in the world -- the U.S. dollar -- will be when his enterprise starts operating?"

He also proposed the establishment of stable prices for raw materials, "so that countries such as Brazil will know what it will make with its sales and what it will have to pay for imports." According to the foreign minister, "all this is feasible from the technical point of view and it should be adopted at the international political level."

In referring to the worsening situation in Central America, Cheysson stated that the main reason for the problems of that region are "the lack of development, the impossibility of struggling against injustice, and the poor distribution of income." He pointed out that "the Salvadorean peasants have rebelled because of the social injustice in their country, and that this problem should be solved at a political level and not with guns."

The French minister voiced his country's full support for the Contadora Group, which has proposed that the Central American countries reach agreements among each other to limit arms, establish demilitarized zones, and refrain from seeking foreign advisers. Cheysson believes that "this is the method to be used. The countries should solve their problems among each other without foreign intervention."

Cheysson said he was happy his trip took place so soon after the Contadora Group expressed its support for the Cancun declaration, since "it allows me to affirm and reaffirm the declaration." Regarding the possibility that his trip to South America should be interpreted as a way of showing the United States that France also has an important presence in the region, Cheysson stated: "I do not know how the United States views this visit, but we will reassert the statements made here in La Paz and the other Latin American countries we may visit."

PINOCHET RESUMES ACTIVITIES, RECEIVES MINISTER

PY011911 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Government House news by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Carlos Caceres, who returned on Saturday from the United States, where he negotiated several credits for our country, has stated that the support granted by the international banking community to Chile shows the confidence that is sector has in the government's economic policy. The finance minister today informed President Pinochet about the success of his negotiations.

DETAILS OF PINOCHET'S LETTER TO POPE RELEASED

PY011555 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received President Pinochet's letter. In it, the Chilean president notes that his government is willing to take decisive steps leading to the institutionalization of the country.

The letter is dated 27 July and was submitted to the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Angelo Sodano, who recently travelled to Rome and handed President Pinochet's letter to the pope.

In addition to thanking the pope for the refernce he made to Chile in a statement issued on 13 July, President Pinochet notes that these words are part of a special [words indistinct] with which his holiness has distinguished Chile. President Pinochet notes the particular concern that the pope has shown in the mediation process, whose aim is to achieve peace with Argentina.

In addition, President Pinochet refers to the efforts that his government has made to overcome the serious political institutional crisis that it inherited and also its efforts to implement the proper conditions and create the proper bases to achieve a new, stable set of institutions that will safeguard peace and enable the country to develop within the framework of a democratic system based on Western and Christian values. He adds that great importance is attached dialogue and the participation of all national sectors in the efforts to achieve these objectives.

In his letter to the pope, President Pinochet notes that the appeal made by the pope to all Chileans to seek positive answers is a great incentive in this regard. The president adds: Your Holiness knows the difficulties we have confronted in our task. He states: The members of the government I preside over [words indistinct] of the decisive reaction of the Chilean people to overcome the imminent threat of falling under the power of a totalitarian system.

Moreover, the president refers to the permanent international campaign against Chile and notes the government's efforts to protect the legitimate right of the Chilean people to resolve their domestic problems without foreign interference, and their determination to establish a free united society based on the dignity of man and on his [word indistinct] faith.

The president's letter states that this is expressed in the Chilean Government's declaration of principles and in the Constitution that was approved in 1980 by (?67) percent of the Chilean people and which establishes program for institutionalization that will lead to a fully democratic system.

Finally, the letter states that despite the aforementioned obstacles and efforts to engulf Chile in the same atmosphere of violence and subversion that the nations of Central America are experiencing, we are willing to take effective steps to achieve the institutionalization of the country, something that is desired by the great majority of Chileans, on the basis of the principles of freedom and peace while safeguarding their national identity and sovereignty. President Pinochet concluded: In so doing, we are certain to be acting in keeping with your brotherly appeal.

Reaction to Letter

PY011600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The archbishop of Santiago, Msgr Francisco Fresno, has said that the letter which President Pinochet sent to the pope will contribute to achieving the unity so desired by the Chilean people.

National sectors have reacted favorably to the letter that the president sent to Pope John Paul II. In general, the [word indistinct] believe that the president's letter will contribute to achieving the unity of all Chileans.

Julio Philippi, former foreign minister and Foreign Ministry adviser, has said that the president's letter is an excellent development, while Juan Antonio Coloma, a former leader of university students, said that he believes the president's letter to be a highly positive step toward the unity of all Chileans.

Domingo Duran, president of the Confederation of Agricultural Producers, has noted that the president's letter is a clear call to all Chileans to undertake those necessary actions that will be in keeping with the inspiration provided by his holiness, and will help achieve, despite sacrifice and resignation, the democracy we all seek.

Moreover, (Sergio Gutierrez), president of the bar association, speaking purely for himself and not in his capacity as president of the bar association, noted that the pope appealed to all Chileans and quoted Msgr Francisco Fresno, who said that it is necessary for Chileans to open up their hearts.

POLICE ARREST 400, SEIZE SUBVERSIVE MATERIAL

PY012218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1706 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Osorno, 31 Jul (EFE) -- Members of the police and carabineros arrested 400 persons during a roundup carried out in the low-income neighborhood of Manuel Rodriguez in the city of Osorno, 960 km south of Santiago. According to an official report, a large quantity of Communist Party propaganda material and a plan for subversive action were seized during the operation. The police forces, using megaphones, ordered the people to come out of their homes. All male inhabitants were taken in official vehicles to the carabineros or civil police stations. The roundup, carried out in compliance with a judicial order, was aimed at capturing those inhabitants of Manuel Rodriguez who have been charged with theft and vandalism and whose activities had become known through complaints lodged with the police department.

According to the report, the plan found during the raid was marked with red crosses in areas where electricity substations and high tension towers are located. The security forces also seized a large quantity of pamphlets belonging to the communist youth organization and "tirebusters," which are placed in the streets with a spike sticking up to puncture tires. According to the police report, among those arrested are persons suspected of having committed various crimes and whose orders of arrest were still pending.

10 OF 13 CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN EN MASSE

PA021406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1354 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota, 2 Aug (EFE) -- Ten of the thirteen cabinet ministers of Belisario Betancur's administration presented their resignation at a cabinet meeting today, it has been officially reported. The en mass resignation will permit the Colombian head of state to reorganize his cabinet.

The 10 ministers state, in their letter that they wish to leave him free to reappoint his cabinet, in keeping with existing political and administrative circumstances at the end of his 1st year in office. Their resignation is added to that of Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia, which was accepted by the president.

The resignation letter was not signed by Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro, who is abroad, or Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes, who is not required to resign.

CHANGES IN MILITARY COMMANDS ANNOUNCED

PA030010 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Several changes were ordered today in the Colombian Armed Forces, with the appointments of new commanders for the Army, the National Police, and the Navy. General Guillermo Jaramillo Berrio is the new commanding general of the Army, replacing General Bernardo Lema Henao, who was anpointed head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The manager of COLPUERTOS (Colombian Ports Enterprise), Vice Admiral Tito Garcia Motta, is the new national Navy commander.

Major General Josue Leal Barrera was appointed commander of the 1st Army Division, headquartered in Barranquilla.

Brigadier General Ernesto (Cabieles) is the new chief of the Presidential Guard, replacing General (Oscar Botero Bestrepo), who will be assigend to another Army position.

Major General Victor Delgado Mallarino was appointed director of the National Police, replacing General Jose Francisco Naranjo Franco.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA021708 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota, 2 Aug (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today arrived on a 2-day visit to Bogota from La Paz. He will meet here with President Belisario Betancur.

Cheysson will place a floral wreath at Bolivar's mausoleum at 1740 today and will have lunch with Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda 30 minutes later.

Cheysson's meeting with President Betancur, who is facing a cabinet crisis today with the resignation of 13 ministers, is scheduled for noon tomorrow.

BELAUNDE SAYS FOREIGN ADVISERS TO BE HIRED

PY022357 Paris AFP in Spanish 1836 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Lima, 1 Aug (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde has stated that the Peruvian Government will contract foreign experts in antiterrorist warfare to advise local personnel and to bring the current war against the Shining Path movement to a successful conclusion.

Belaunde, who yesterday visited the Vitor Air Force Base in Arequipa in southern Peru, said that in view of the increased terrorist wave, the government will be urged to contract those advisers. However, the Peruvian president made it clear that no foreign governments will intervene because the advisers will be hired directly.

Belaunde explained that some matters dealing with the arrival of the advisers are being considered in keeping with national security requirements. He did not specify the nationality of the experts who will be eventually hired.

For his part, General Clemente Noel Moral, head of the political-military command of the emergency zone of Ayacucho, who unexpectedly arrived in Lima yesterday, gave assurances that the situation in that strife-torn region is under control. It was learned that Noel Moral, who refused to elaborate on his brief remarks, will meet with the president and high-ranking officers, but no details were given.

DRUG RING BUSTED; EX-COLOMBIAN OFFICER ARRESTED

PA011713 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 31 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Peruvian police today reported that they have smashed a drug-trafficking ring in the middle of the jungle and that a ton of basic cocaine paste and two light planes, one of which was piloted by a retired Colombian Air Force major, were confiscated.

The police added that the capture was made yesterday in the jungle village of Tocache, Iquitos Province, where the intelligence service detected a clandestine airstrip 30 minutes' flying time from the Colombian border.

According to the report, three light planes under the command of former Colombian officer Jairo Jimenez were loaded with 1,175 kg of basic cocaine paste, the raw material from which highly pure cocaine hydrochloride is made.

They added that a Civil Guard platoon led by Commander Tito Diz ordered the traffickers to stop, but that his order was answered with volleys of machinegun fire, following which a heavy shootout ensued.

A group of traffickers managed to escape in one of the planes, even though the craft was struck by several bullets.

The police believe that the gang owns a fleet of light planes that operates in the Peruvian jungle and that it has shipped drugs to Colombia and Miami.

In addition to Jimenez, those who were arrested include Colombians Leon Arenas Parraga and brothers Nelson and Oscar Sierra Pastrana, as well as Peruvian Segundo Rios Justiniano.

INTERIOR MINISTER LINARES ADDRESSES NATION

PY030255 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Speech to the nation by Interior Minister General Hugo Linares Brum on 2 August 1983 -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The unusual events and political speculation that has taken place in the republic over the past few days have created expectations as well as concern among our people. This compels me to address you today, on behalf of the Executive Branch, by making some statements and to once again outline the general guidelines of the government's actions.

I deem it necessary to begin by recalling that the permanent objective of the national reconstruction process, conducted by the Armed Forces, is simply to establish a fully democratic regime within the framework of an institutional system which will protect this process adequately by sheltering it from destabilizing factors, which were on the verge of definitely wiping out freedom and the right to exercise all basic human rights from our land. At the same time, I deem it necessary to point out that when the Armed Forces took over the struggle against subversion at the national level, thus abandoning -- by a government decision -- their policy of noninterference which had been maintained until the beginning of the seventies, the situation in the country was totally chaotic. A totalitarian ideology had taken over the education sector, the unions -- a mere screen for foreign activities -- had become tools for the destruction of the national economy and the very interests of the workers. The guerrillas, which up to then had been fought to no avail, had their own established military structure. Their accomplices and collaborators were to be found in all national spheres, including congress and some sectors of the government itself to the point of paralyzing the judicial branch through their tactics of intimidation, kidnappings, attacks, and threats.

In addition to the deterioration of public morale, the economy, and the power of the legitimate authorities, there was the progressive prostration of the political leadership which could have led to the complete destruction of the country's traditional organizations. In sum, terror, distrust, lack of guarantees, frustration, and a power vacuum prevailed. The country was paralyzed and helpless. In view of this situation, it seemed necessary to establish the bases for the functioning of an authentic democracy capable of surviving the threats which had weakened it.

Right from the beginning of the civilian-military process, the Armed Forces disclosed that without acting to the detriment of all the measures adopted to ensure economic recovery, civilized coexistence, and social peace, it was deemed necessary to adopt a new constitutional framework, a new statute for the political parties and adequate rules for the functioning of unions and other organizations which represent sectarian interests.

Ten years after the beginning of that process, we can see that the country has made great efforts to implement socioeconomic adjustments despite the difficulties stemming from an unprecedented world recession. However, within the political and institutional context, progress has been very limited.

The people did not approve the text of a new constitution, which was submitted to them in an electoral process for which all guarantees were given. In the face of the decision made by the people, the Armed Forces announced a new political timetable as a reaffirmation of their objective of restoring democracy. Basic Law No 2, which was approved after consultation and discussion with party representatives, has laid the groundwork for party activities, thus making sure that the restoration of democracy would begin with the parties themselves.

As soon as internal party elections were held, the elected representatives were summoned by the Armed Forces for the purpose of beginning the most important stage preceding national elections, namely, the consideration of a new text in which the basic deficiencies of the 1967 Constitution could be overcome.

Regarding this aspect of the country's return to democracy, it is regrettable that the talks held thus far in this regard have been useless and have not led to satisfactory results. After several long meetings in which basic issues such as the need for a set of rules suitable to prevent and counteract destabilization attempts were discussed, party representatives -- not the Armed Forces representatives -- decided to suspend negotiations. In addition, they made no alternative proposals for resuming the talks.

At the same time, it was possible to detect the use of techniques aimed at promoting social and political disturbances. These techniques resulted in the involvement of innocent citizens, students, workers, industrialists, and so forth, in an effort to foment destabilization and chaos under an atmosphere of distrust in which street violence would flourish. It should be noted that the above process has taken place amid intolerance and under systematic criticism of the government's actions. Marked by insult and aggression, that systematic campaign has also revealed an intention to manipulate unions, students, and other social sectors for political ends. The objectives of this campaign are coercion and intimidation. It should also be noted that these actions have taken place at a time when the continent and the rest of the world are being hit by social conflicts fueled by economic recession and when a new wave of terrorism is fiercely striking American countries. Terrorism is jeopardizing existing institutions to such an extent that they have been forced to resort to extreme repressive measures.

In view of this situation, the government and the Armed Forces, fully aware of their responsibility to the country and its future, wish to announce today, through me, that they remain firmly committed to the implementation of the announced political schedule, with the holding of elections in 1984 and the approval of a constitution during the course of 1983. At the same time, they announce that, in compliance with their duties, they will make sure that the rules which regulate the activities of political parties are fully respected by issuing the pertinent regulations and by punishing those that may violate them.

They also announce that, within a sound atmosphere of social peace, political stability, mutual respect, and respect for the laws in force, the government is still willing to hold a dialogue with representatives of political parties with the purpose of establishing an institutional framework that will finally ensure the normal functioning of democracy. This is the desire of our forefathers, and we hope it will be to the lasting benefit of future generations. As a consequence, all the following measures respond to the aforementioned purposes. Thank you very much. Good evening.

GOVERNMENT DECREE BANS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY030331 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Decree issued by Uruguayan Executive Branch on 2 August 1983]

[Text] Interior Ministry, Foreign Relations Ministry, Economy and Finance Ministry, National Defense Ministry, Education and Culture Ministry, Transport and Public Works Ministry, Industry and Energy Ministry, Labor and Social Security Ministry, Public Health Ministry, Agriculture and Fishing Ministry, and Justice Ministry.

Montevideo, 2 August 1983.

In view of the repeated violations of the laws which currently regulate national political activities;

Whereas:

1. The government and the Armed Forces, through the communiques dated 4 August 1982 and 10 May and 15 July 1983, endorsed the continuity of the process of democratic institutionalization and analyzed the attitudes and the events which hindered this process;

2. According to statements by the representatives of political parties, the unilateral suspension of the political dialogue, which allegedly had the purpose of opening a period of reflection, has, in fact, not taken place, since political activities have continued without the prudence and equilibrium necessary to generate the atmosphere of stability and social peace that is indispensable to the achievement of the aforementioned goals;

Considering:

1. That with the resumption of political activities the government and the Armed Forces reiterated their firm purpose of calling elections in November 1984 and handing over the government in March 1985, after implementing a new and essential constitution in 1983 which will amend the basic errors contained in the 1967 Constitution.

2. That various events, of public knowledge, which took place in the social, political, and economic spheres aimed at violating the letter and spirit of the laws in force, have distorted the necessary equilibrium with the obvious purpose of altering or replacing indispensable steps contained in the political schedule which had and continues to have the purpose of consolidating the country's institutional life within the framework of a system that is to be truly republican, representative, and democratic.

3. That it is thus attempted to alter the atmosphere necessary to attain the previously established goals and it is sought to influence public opinion by distracting it from the objectives of the process and systematically driving it away from the general welfare that is sought.

4. That social peace and political stability are inalienable rights; therefore, it is necessary to adopt measures to safeguard them.

5. That those measures must not prevent the activities relating to the internal organization of political parties such as is established by the laws currently in force;

Thus, in compliance with Article No 168, Clause No 1 of the Constitution of the Republic and Basic Law No 2, the president of the republic, in consultation with the Cabinet, hereby decrees:

1. That recognized political parties may only carry out those activities whose purpose is either to draw up and win approval for their charters, their declaration of principles, their regulations, and other administrative aspects or to participate, together with the Armed Forces, in the drawing up of the future constitution.

2. That all political activities of a public nature are hereby temporarily suspended and the dissemination, through the media as a whole, of all types of news reports, commentaries or recordings which, directly or indirectly, refer to what is contained in this decree are prohibited, with the exception of the calling into session of the board of directors of the political parties, provided for in Basic Law No 2, that has the objective of fulfilling what is established in the aforementioned article and when expressly authorized by the Executive Branch.

3. That the Interior Ministry and the National Defense Ministry are in charge of seeing that this decree is fulfilled.

4. It is so ordered.

INSTITUTIONAL ACT 14 ON PRESERVING ORDER

PY031258 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Institutional Act No 14 issued by the Uruguayan Executive Branch on 2 August 1983]

[Text] Executive Branch, Interior Ministry, National Defense Ministry.

Montevideo, 2 August 1983

In view of the institutional goals of the civilian-military process and the need for measures aimed at preventing interferences which -- because of their disruptive effect on social peace, political stability or national sovereignty -- could jeopardize the normal conditions within which political activities must be carried out, and since Basic Law No 2 dated 7 June 1982 has set forth the legal framework within which citizens and political parties should participate in the management of the nation's affairs in the future:

Whereas:

1. Institutional Act No 4 dated 12 June 1976, in order to pave the way for the reestablishment of conditions appropriate for the development of political activities, has set forth punishments for those who violate its provisions;

2. It has been determined that the provisions of Basic Law No 2 have been violated;

Therefore, the Executive Branch is compelled to implement complementary measures in order to ensure that the Uruguayan people -- drawing their inspiration from the undying principles of those who have forged our national way of life -- will move ahead toward the attainment of their supreme destiny.

Thus, in compliance with the powers vested in it by the institutionalization of the civilian-military process, the National Executive Branch decrees:

Article 1. Pursuant to the proposals put forth by the evaluations commission created by Article 4 of Institutional Act No 4, the National Executive Branch will be empowered to prohibit the exercise of political activities that are permitted under the national Constitution and other laws, including or excluding from this prohibition the right to vote, for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum identical to that established in Constitutional Decree No 4/976, on the part of those persons who have violated, or who

do so in the future, Basic Law No 2 dealing with the organization of political parties, or on the part of those persons who have been tried for crimes set forth in Paragraph B of Articles 1 and 2 of the abovementioned institutional act after 12 June 1976, or on the part of those persons who, due to their misconduct, actions, or inaction disrupt transquillity and public order. The aforementioned measures will be considered acts of government in every sense.

Article 2. Articles 6 and 7 of Institutional Act No 4 will apply to any situation resulting from the implementation of the above article.

Article 3. The National Executive Branch is hereby empowered to establish the rules and regulations for the enactment of this institutional act.

Article 4. The provisions of this institutionalact will go into effect as of today.

Article 5. It is so ordered.

CONTRACT SIGNED ON FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

PY292250 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Uruguay today signed a contract in New York through which our country will refinance its foreign debt. Economy Minister Walter Lusiardo Aznarez signed the contract on behalf of our country. The ceremony was held at the [name indistinct] in New York and was attended by several representatives of the international banking community.

One member of the coproration of the 72 Institutions Group signed the contract on behalf of creditor banks.

According to observations made by Uruguayan officials prior to leaving for New York, the first part of the $240 million credit will arrive in Uruguay in the first half of August.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES CHANGES -- The Executive Branch has ordered the following changes in the Armed Forces: Colonel Ricardo H. Barlocco has been named inspector of the Materiel and Armaments Service; Colonel Yamandu Nogues as inspector of the Veterinary and Remount Service; Navy Captain Ramon Robatto has been named director of the Naval War School and will continue with his current duties; and Navy Captain Carlos Olivera has been named as aide to Defense Minister Justo M. Alonso. [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Jul 83 p 5 PY]

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES -- According to the Central Bank, as of 30 April 1983, Uruguay had a favorable trade balance amounting to $121,021,000. Exports amounted to $333,486,000 and imports to $212,465,000. During the same period in 1982, exports amounted to $313,808,000 and imports to $422,548,000. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 6 PY]

HERRERA OPTIMISTIC ON OUTCOME OF AREA CONFLICT

PA021903 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Caracas, 1 Aug (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins expressed optimism today in regard to the Central American crisis, following the recent meetings and contacts among the concerned parties.

Herrera Campins said that the Contadora Group's efforts are faring well because they are achieving "detente as a prerequisite for peace, and everything is developing as our group anticipated."

Among the advances achieved in the past few days, he mentioned "U.S. President Ronald Reagan's letter, Commander Fidel Castro's statement, Richard Stone's talks with a representative of the Salvadoran guerrillas, and the meetings of the Contadora Group foreign ministers with their Central American counterparts in Panama."

The Venezuelan president said that it is necessary to speak less and act more, noting that the outcome of the talks that have been initiated must be awaited "before other initiatives are pursued."

As for Fidel Castro's statement, Herrera Campins said that "the only way to know what people are thinking is to hear them out. The sincerity of words is reflected in deeds, but, in principle, one must believe what one is told."

On the withdrawal of U.S. and Cuban advisers from the region, he said that the Contadora Group had raised this topic because "it is unquestionably a step toward detente and one that would promote peaceful attitudes among peoples."

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION REPORT -- Caracas, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Venezuela's Energy and Mines Ministry reports that oil production in June 1983 was 1,723,000 barrels daily; exports for the same period were 1,353,000 barrels daily. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 28 Jul 83 PA]

REAGAN CRITICIZED IN MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS

Reagan's 'Stubbornness'

PA022315 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Horacio Quinones: "Stubbornness as a Policy" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] I write this note on 1º July. When it is published, many things will have happened that could alter the statement I am now making, but I doubt it.

REAGAN IS AN OBSTINATE MAN. It is part of the crisis of the great empire that its leaders are totally incapable of imagining any solution except the unconditional submission of all the peoples on earth to its interests and designs. It is not that Reagan "does not want" to see any solution except arms, to force the docile submission of those who "do not want to" submit. The fact is that Mr Reagan literally CANNOT imagine any method for the empire's survival other than total erradication of all opposition to his grandiose plans of blackmail: either the world kneels or every living thing on the planet will perish. It is that simple. I think the public knows why the U.S. political apparatus -- Reagan is only its visible instrument, its "responsible" person -- had to resort to the desperate solution which threatens all humanity. The cause is, simply, the internal decay of that country. Unlimited ambition led it to transnational businesses, and this caused at least two unexpected situations: a smaller job market in that country and an abundance of FINANCIAL resources which not only tempered unemployment with unemployment benefits, but promoted the softness, vice, and degeneration that results from having excess wealth without any useful way to use it.

Although these two phenomena produced by ambition are enough to explain the internal deterioration in the United States, the effects of imperialism within U.S. society are numerous and visible. One of the most worrisome for all humanity is environmental pollution by an industrial sector whose greed knows no physical or moral limits. It is not possible to catalogize even the 100 most important signs of deterioration, but it is enough to add one more: the financial disaster, which in truth can be explained very simply. In a capitalist society, the only valid motive for investment is profit. The possibilities of "income-producing" investment have been exhausted. There was no other possibility left than to play at usury, and make money produce more money without producing properties and services. Result: the situation we are enduring. Reagan, who is after all only an expression of the great imperial apparatus, can only express the policy of a very rigid status quo. This policy (obviously) seeks to sustain the empire through the bitter enslavement of other peoples, emphasizing and organizing ways to loot them. However, it was necessary to start somewhere that did not pose the dangers, which were unexpectedly found in Vietnam. U.S. geopoliticians have located El Salvador and Nicaragua as pegs on which to hang a giant image of a gigantic communism, constructed by a giant propaganda machine.

While I am writing this note, the Cancun Declaration of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) has called a halt to imperialism, or better said, to the empire's clumsy international policy. What is invincibly strong in the Cancun Declaration -- and unprecedented in world diplomatic history -- is that it points out possible solutions. NO ONE CAN ELUDE THEM WITHOUT UNMASKING HIMSELF. However, Reagan (as spokesman of the imperial structure), is obstinate.

He has tried to play deaf. He did not hear. He has already named "his" commission, ignoring the Contadora Group. He has "duplicated" the organizations that are searching for peace, each in its own way. He tries to muddy the waters. When an octopus is pursued by an inescapable enemy bigger than himself, it has no other way out but to throw ink (propaganda) into the water, to darken it and escape. Reagan is obstinate. However, since we are not only dealing with him personally, but with the imperial political apparatus, the obstinacy could last, and last, and last.... This is the true danger on the Central American horizon: that we will tire in the face of so much obstinacy, and give in. However, if we see this in time, we will be morally prepared to resist with the same or even greater obstinacy.

Reagan's L.A. Policy

PA030235 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 Jul 83 p 5

[Unattributed Editorial: "Statements"]

[Text] While Fidel Castro asserted he was willing to withdraw all his advisers from Nicaragua and cut the shipment of weapons to Central America if the U.S. Government does likewise, Ronald Reagan stated that the ideal thing would be that Castro and his regime decided to return to the American nations while cutting their close ties with the Soviet Union. All this takes place while the nine foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American nations are meeting in Panama and continuing the search for peaceful solutions to the conflict -- in other words, seeking specific agreements. Meanwhile, Nicaragua reported that unidentified airplanes firing rockets attacked the island of El Cardon, located close to the main Nicaraguan port. So far, the information has not been completely confirmed. These are the new elements in the situation which now prevails in the Central American nations. There is no doubt that the proposals by Fidel Castro and Reagan, either to adopt radical measures like the withdrawal of troops and advisers or to renew negotiations through dialogue, represent important contributions that must be taken into consideration. If the suggestions were adopted, a major advance would be made in the peace negotiations. Nevertheless, the reality, the attitudes -- above all, those of the U.S. regime -- are characterize by the deployment of troops, military aid and advisers, despite parliamentary decisions which also leave a wide margin of action for the President in the House of Representatives.

The diplomats who meet in Panama rightfully insist on the urgent need to stop the traffic and sale of weapons, to stop support to counterrevolutionaries, and to withdraw foreign military advisers. More important than this need is the fact that no country, no society, can fully trust its own security corps or a durable peace while its troops are being trained by other nations, by other governments that insist in keeping strategic privileges or military bases. This is unquestionable. Therefore, the withdrawal proposed by the Cuban leader must be advocated by other nations and put into action. Very little advance can be achieved if words oppose facts, and if nations state their intentions of achieving peace and supporting the measures adopted by the Contadora Group while increasing their threats and a verbal war.

The exercise of international law, advocated by those who meet in Panama, as well as the proposals included in the Declaration of Cancun, which are enriched by other statements such as those by Fidel Castro, represent the most appropriate way to stop irresponsible provocations and unnecessary bloody clashes. Peace in Central America is also the peace of this continent and other regions which can be affected by this outburst of violence and instability. There is still time to correct attitudes and act according to the sovereign right that governs international relations. This is the only way to guarantee the coexistence of all our nations.

OPPOSITION REJECTS GOVERNMENT ACCUSATIONS

PA021710 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpt] In a communique released yesterday, the opposition parties rejected "accusations and insinuations made by the commander of the National Guard and by the president of the republic to the effect that the political parties are involved in acts of subversion."

The opposition parties termed the accusations "infamous lies," and added that if the government actually believed them to be true, "its duty would have been to arrest us and bring us to trial."

"The purpose of these lies is to cover up constitutional violations in the case of the attorney general, and thereby to stop the investigations into scandalous government corruption. That implies either tolerance of, or complicity with" that corruption, the communique stated in conclusion.

The communique was signed by the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA), the People's Action Party (PAPO), the Christian Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, and the Authentic Panamenist Party.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL ON WRONGDOING PROBE

PA021655 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Acting Attorney General Efrain Villarreal has said that the investigations into the current cases will continue in depth and added that he does not belong to the People's Party [PdP].

[Begin recording] [Villarreal] In the first place, it is true that I graduated from the Patrice Lumumba University in the Soviet Union many years ago. I cannot conceal the fact, because the Law School of Panama University revalidated my degree. The Supreme Court issued me the respective certificate of qualification. Every organization in which I have worked has been aware of the origin or venue of my university education. My professional practice all of these years has also demonstrated that I came from that university. Therefore, the fact is not unknown; it is public knowledge.

In the second place, and answering your question as to whether I am a member of the PdP, I can state categorically that I am not. On the contrary, I have been a member of another party, from which I am now resigning, as a matter of fact, to comply with my obligations in accordance with the law.

This cannot influence my normal activities in this office as attorney general of the nation in any way, because there are precedents to the effect that membership in a party prior to assuming this office is in no way relevant to it.

[Unidentified reporter] Yesterday, the president of the republic suggested that investigations into the charges raised by former attorney general Rafael Rodriguez continue. Will you do so?

[Villarreal] From the very minute he called me in to assume the post, due to the resignation of Rafael Rodriguez, the titular attorney general, the president stressed that the investigations into the case being handled by the Attorney General's Office must continue, regardless of the consequences, and in an objective, impartial, and timely manner. Therefore, the investigations must be continued in such a way that they will not wind up being an injustice to the defendants. My office will continue to pursue the policy of making an in-depth investigation into all charges, in order to permit the judiciary branch to render judgment on the actions covered by the documentation included in the dossiers that have been built through the investigations conducted by the Attorney General's Office. [end recording]

STATION SAYS DEMOCRATIZATION MUST COME FIRST

PA022006 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Station editorial]

[Text] This is not an attempt to defend those who have been involved in wrongdoing with the Social Security Fund money. Those who are responsible for these crimes must be punished in accordance with the law. Today, more than ever, the national government must renew its commitment to comply with the public's desire to see that those who misused the Social Security contributors' money are punished with the full weight of the law. However, the investigation of these crimes cannot become a political banner for individuals and political parties. An opposition that lacks coherence in its statements and objectives has seized desperately on the Social Security problem to build political capital. Regretfully, some officials from the Attorney General's Office, including former Attorney General Rodriguez, lent themselves to this game.

We were amazed and concerned to see high-ranking officials from the Attorney General's Office hold news conferences and give televised interviews in which they spoke for the galleries and for political consumption, repeating charges that they rendered as definitive declarations, at least for the public's judgment, which may be even more important, in the final analysis, than the ordinary courts themselves.

Clothed with the investiture of investigative officials, which presupposes seriousness, they were damaging justice through their irresponsible handling of charges that should have been handled with the prudence and discretion prescribed by procedural laws.

These developments must be a source of concern for the community. An effort must be made to uplift our judicial institutions and the Attorney General's Office. It just cannot be possible that some of its officials, a minority, fortunately, would take part in the opposition's game, endangering the stateliness of Panamanian justice and helping to create a climate of unrest that contradicts the general interests of the Panamanian community. In these difficult times in Panama, every good Panamanian, all responsible and conscientious citizens, must help to end the deterioration of our institutions and to keep the nation from approaching a situation in which the process of democratization would be in danger.

Regardless of our political leanings, we must all show an interest in preventing this process from coming to a halt and in bolstering and enhancing it. To do so, the opposition and official parties must participate in the political fray with the weapons of this science and must shun demagogy. They must realize that the country's overall interests, the interests of the people and of this nation, are above personal ambitions and partisan politics.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE ADDRESSES LETTER TO KISSINGER

PA022055 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] With the strictest respect for the great principles that guide relations among nations -- sovereignty, dignity, noninterference in domestic affairs, national independence, the peaceful solution of disputes, and the constant search for justice -- I am willing to support the work which the bipartisan commission is about to begin. This is how Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge addressed Henry Kissinger in a letter in which he referred to Kissinger's agreement to head a commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to make recommendations on Central American policy.

Monge told Kissinger: When I talked with you in Indian Wells in March 1982, I was impressed by the clarity and firmness of your appreciation of the true social, economic, and political orgins of the crisis we are experiencing and the meaning of the national liberation movements our Central American nations are fighting.

After recounting the historical struggle the Costa Rican people have carried out to keep their democratic traditions and principles alive, Monge told Kissinger that Costa Rica will not fall into the mortal trap of confusing true national interests with armed disputes over hegemonic power.

Costa Rica demands true solidarity from Western democracies, which results in economic and technical support so that our political plans will not fail in the face of the arms buildup, he noted. We don't have an army and we will not have an army. We are a peaceful nation determined to avoid war, Monge said, adding that the future path must not be determined by extremists of the right or left because they are, by nature and intention, antidemocratic.

In his letter to Kissinger, Monge remarked: I am convinced that democracy cannot be exported or imposed. When I refer to the Costa Rican political system, with its virtues and defects, I am talking about several stages of my people's historical development. But it is not my intention to recommend that other nations imitate our methods, Monge added. Democracy has no universal formulas to face the economic and social problems of a society. These formulas can only be created by knowing and interpreting the historical evolution of each nation. Democracy cannot be copied or transplanted. Democracy is created with authenticity and originality. It cannot be imposed by force. It can only advance with the people's determination and support, Monge concluded.

MONGE, PAZ BARNICA DISCUSS C.A. SITUATION

PA021927 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 2 Aug 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said in San Jose today that though he views the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America as highly positive, he sees no change in the Sandinist government in favor of a democratic opening.

The Honduran diplomat visited this capital briefly to deliver a document to President Luis Alberto Monge sent to him by his Honduran counterpart, Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Paz Barnica and Monge met for over an hour and discussed their own countries' problems, bilateral matters, and basic problems in the area.

Paz Barnica told ACAN-EFE after the official meeting that a difference between Nicaragua and the rest of the area was noticeable in the latest meeting between the Central American foreign ministers and those of the Contadora Group in Panama.

According to the Honduran foreign secretary, Nicaragua is trying to take advantage of the other countries' presence "to solve its own problems, but not those of the area."

By consensus, the four other Central American foreign ministers advocate the establishment of democracy in the area because they feel that "a system arising from the people's will must exist if peace is to prevail."

He added that this will must be expressed through suffrage, as is done in Costa Rica and Honduras, and as El Salvador and Guatemala are trying to do through electoral processes.

Paz Barnica noted that, without interfering in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, the other four ministers "feel that this democratization of the revolution must take place, as the foundation of a stable and lasting peace in Central America."

He feels that this position does not require a desire to return to a fascist government like Somoza's.

According to Paz Barnica, "the brave Nicaraguan people," who brought an end to Somozism, do not want a new kind of tyranny to be imposed on them now.

Paz Barnica said that both the extreme rightwing and the extreme leftwing are harmful because they violate people's rights and block economic progress and social change, which are fundamental to the achievement of peace in Central America.

According to Paz Barnica, it is urgent to stop the arms buildup, to withdraw military advisers, to put an end to military and political destabilization activities, and to ensure respect for human rights in the area.

He believes that the Contadora Group's efforts must be strengthened to tackle the "difficult and complex situation" that is affecting Honduras because of the serious conflicts in neighboring countries.

The next meeting of the Mexican, Panamanian, Colombian, and Venezuelan foreign ministers, which has been scheduled for mid-August, will definitely have to take the path of action based on the Central American foreign ministers' contributions, and thus conclude the stage of mere declarations, the Honduran foreign secretary said.

As for the work being done by U.S. special envoy Richard Stone, he said that it does not interfere with the Contadora efforts, because what the Reagan administration is doing is "to actively engage in a diplomatic effort at all levels with the Central American nations."

Paz Barnica described Stone's visit to Managua and the dialogue among the nations involved in the area's troubled situation as "beneficial."

Nevertheless, referring to the "Cancun Declaration" signed by Presidents Miguel de la Madrid (Mexico), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), Ricardo de la Espriella (Panama), and Luis Herrera Campins (Venezuela), Paz Barnica said that "the fundamental responsibility for solving the region's problems lies with Central Americans themselves, with solidarity from friendly democratic goverments."

COSTA RICAN ENVOY ASSERTS NEUTRALITY IN CONFLICT

F1022258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Government of Costa Rica will never permit its territory to be used as a trampoline to attack Nicaragua or any other Central American nation, the Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, Marcelo Prieto Jimenez, has said.

The diplomat denied that his country is being used for attacks on Nicaragua, and gave assurances that the government of President Luis Alberto Monge is absolutely neutral. It is precisely for that reason, he added, that Costa Rica has asked the Contadora Group for international vigilance on its borders.

Prieto Jimenez was interviewed this morning during a visit he made to the Federal Office of Consumer Affairs to learn about Mexican consumer protection systems.

During the visit, the director of the Federal Office of Consumer Affairs, Salvador Pliego Montes, explained the technical advances that have been made in consumer protection to the diplomat and a Costa Rican delegation.

He said this office has been involved in many cases of abuse by merchants and suppliers and has helped consumers avoid losing their money.

EL SALVADOR

UNGO ON TALKS WITH STONE, PEACE COMMISSION

PA022033 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Mirna Escobar report from Costa Rica -- live relay]

[Text] We have some remarks by FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo. Ungo was asked yesterday about various aspects of the meeting between Ruben Zamora of the FMLN-FDR Political Commission and Richard Stone in Bogota on 30 July. He said: This was a meeting that we proposed following the frustrated meeting in San Jose last month. On that occasion, we left the door open, expressing our clear willingness to meet with Stone in line with our initiative emerging from a letter that we had previously addressed to him. This time we sought, through an FMLN-FDR delegate, to reach agreement on the terms for the meeting.

We cannot disclose the date of the next meeting, but it will be held soon. It will be a private meeting. The political facts and the content of the discussions will be announced later in order to keep our people and the international community informed.

This dialogue with Stone will have an open agenda, but we will remain firm in our position. This dialogue is separate from others that may be held within the domestic sphere, with the Salvadoran Government or the Peace Commission that the government created, for example.

The delegation that will participate in the talks with Stone will be the same that participated in the attempted dialogue in San Jose. It is a unified delegation consisting of the FDR president and three members of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission. There will be two from the FDR and two from the FMLN.

We know that maneuvers are underway to give the impression that there is a division in our fronts, but this is not true. We will not take different views to our talks with Stone.

There have been many different stories about reaction to our talks with Stone. We expect other reactions to the use of the good offices of President Betancur of Colombia, a member of the Contadora Group. This shows that our two fronts are important factors in achieving peace in El Salvador and in Central America. In this regard, we have maintained an open, flexible and firm position. We will talk with the U.S. Government with dignity, but also with historical responsibility, in order to prevent the Reagan administration from continuing its military escalation and its rejection of the paths toward a political solution to the conflict.

As for our talks with the Peace Commission, we will not permit Stone to serve as a mediator between us and the commission. We don't need him for that. A few weeks ago, we issued a specific proposal on meeting with the Peace Commission. We understand that it has received a positive reply and that all we must do now is establish the terms for this meeting. Although the Peace Commission does not represent the power of the state and has no decisionmaking powers, it is an organization that can help to open a path toward dialogue and that can exert some influence on the government so that it will take a positive stand in this regard, because the government has rejected any dialogue with the FMLN-FDR. However, this is a dialogue among Salvadoran sectors, and neither represents nor involves the U.S. Government.

This was a statement by FDR President Guillermo Ungo.

FMLN, FDR COMMUNIQUE ON STONE-ZAMORA MEETING

PA030212 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] San Salvador -- The Salvadoran guerrillas today confirmed they had made initial contact with the government's Peace Committee in an initiative parallel to last week's meeting between Richard Stone and leftist leader Ruben Zamora. Spokesmen for the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, armed and political organizations for the Salvadoran guerrillas, today distributed a communique to several of the local media regarding the meeting between Stone and Zamora. The message states that the meeting was held at the Colombian Presidential Palace with Colombian President Belisario Betancur as the host.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED

PA021246 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Interview with Christian Democratic Party leader Jose Napoleon Duarte by unidentified station announcer, date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Regarding Central America, also a sore spot for U.S. policy, do you agree with sending U.S. troops and fleets to Central America?

[Duarte] First allow me to give you my opinion on the matter. I believe that President Reagan is simultaneously pursuing four parallel solutions. Some complement others. He is trying to solve the problem with the idea that any of the four might bear fruit.

I would describe these four solutions as follows: the war or military solution, the negotiations solution, the dialogue solution, and the electoral solution. All four are being pursued. Let us see how. The war or military solution is being pursued through the military aid that is being given the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments and the contras in Nicaragua, and the sending of ships for a blockade or quarantine that the U.S. is going to set up in Central America.

The second, the negotiations solution, is reflected in the appointment of Kissinger, because the United States wants to deal with this subject first between the North and South -- sorry, I meant between East and West, between the United States and Russia -- trying to soften the conditions so that Russia also will pressure Cuba and Nicaragua. On the other hand, regarding the North-South issue, the economic problem of the zone, of the region, is very serious and therefore Kissinger's mission is to discuss the two topics: the problem between Russia and the United States, and the best person for this task is Kissinger, who has vast experience; and the North-South problem, the economic problem, the Marshall Plan that they want to propose, which is the other problem, dealing with solutions to economic problems.

The third solution is that of dialogue. That is why Mr Stone was appointed, and why he traveled to Bogota, Panama, Costa Rica, and El Salvador -- he is constantly traveling, trying to set up a dialogue between the different sectors. And this is complemented by the efforts made by the Contadora Group with the same goal, and the efforts that world and international organizations have been making, specifically the Christian Democratic International and the Socialist International -- primarily the latter, which delivered an ultimatum that will be printed in the papers, a letter sent to the Sandinists outlining four points for a democratic process.

Finally, there is the democratic solution, the electoral solution, which was proposed, as the Salvadoran people will recall, when Mr Stone came here and proposed that the date of elections be changed from March to November of this year. These are the four formulas being pursued simultaneously by President Reagan.

Of these four solutions, the first two -- the military solution and the negotiations solution via Mr Kissinger -- taken together, appear to me to be an alert issue by the U.S. Government and people due to the extremely serious problem of Central America, because never before has such a large and powerful fleet been sent to Central America other than in times of serious world crises, such as the Lebanese crisis, when a gigantic fleet was also dispatched.

In any event, the presence of that fleet in the area is a message from President Reagan to the U.S. people and also to the peoples of the world and to the socialist peoples, because the United States views the Central American problem as a great crisis. This is my opinion regarding the problem of sending troops.

[Announcer] On the topic of elections, the Christian Democratic Party, and you as its leader, still insist that elections should be held in December. What are your reasons for this?

[Duarte] A moment ago, I explained the problem of U.S. strategy. However, we cannot forget that there is great tension in Central America at the moment, and that the possibility of war exists. This would provoke a holocaust throughout the area. We also cannot deny that there is tension in the country. Therefore, I think that it is important to seek a solution before war actually breaks out. The same thing has just been said by the nine foreign ministers of Contadora [as heard] who met and declared that we must seek a solution before there is war in Central America.

This is the basic reason why elections must be held before war starts. If we do not seek a solution, a way of solving our problems, things will grow worse and there will be no participation. Many believe that by locking ourselves in our own country and disregarding outside events we will be able to solve our problems. They are not aware that at this very moment the attention of the entire world is focused on us; the world is making decisions that involve our country. This is why we will be in error if we do not make decisions to solve our own problems.

As the world continues to waste its time seeking a solution and as people try to make decisions that favor them personally or their party, I believe with increasing conviction that this is a mistake. They are endangering the stability of this nation. That is why I insist that elections be held as soon as possible, before a war begins.

The United States itself has said that it will deploy its ships in the Central American area until January. Why until January? If this is a mobilization for training exercises, why not do it for 15 days or a month? Instead, the United States said for 6 months, until January. This means that its solution to the problem includes a plan for some sort of action before January. Thus, it is possible that we will have war late this year or early in 1984.

Therefore, a solution must be found before then. This is the idea that we have presented, and we believe that for the good of the homeland, everyone must recognize that we cannot jeopardize the nation's sovereignty and that efforts must be made to find a proper solution. And the only solution that has any chance of success is the creation of a Salvadoran government capable on ensuring legitimate elections while actively seeking peace and taking a firm position toward the world. That is why I made my trip to Europe -- to discuss this subject and to let the European nations know that we are on the road to democracy.

VENCEREMOS CITES STATISTICS FOR 7 MONTHS

PA021753 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador
0230 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Our revolutionary army's progress has weakened the dictatorship's ability to remain in power without assistance. Without imperialist support, the dictatorship would not survive another day.

That is why the number of U.S. advisers in Honduras, who train the regime's troops, has been increased. That is why more U.S. weapons continue to arrive. That is why they are forced to deploy warships in Central America.

The dictatorship has lost its capacity to survive on its own. The FMLN's triumphs have placed the dictatorship in a critical situation. Military operations in the past 7 months of fighting are clear evidence of our success.

Between January and July of this year, we seized 1,826 rifles from the puppet army. Most of these rifles were sent by Reagan, and today are being used by new fighters and militiamen. We seized 99 support weapons, including mortars, light cannon and machine-guns, from the enemy troops. Our guerrilla forces have defeated the soldiers at garrisons in 39 towns throughout the country so far this year.

During the same period, some 700 Army troops and members of several of the regime's armed groups have accepted the FMLN's call to cease fighting. Some 700 soldiers have put down their weapons when confronted by the revolutionary army. As prisoners of war, their lives were spared and the FMLN set them free.

Thanks to the revolution's advance, Reagan has become our most regular supplier of arms and ammunition. Our people will strip the puppet army of every single rifle. [Passage indistinct]

The fact that we have captured 700 soldiers explains the imperialists' desperation. It explains the deployment of 19 warships in Central America, as if they could use those ships to defeat a people who are determined to achieve their freedom. The advance of history will not be stopped by 19 ships and a warmongering madman. The people will triumph, no matter what the cost.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS VARIOUS MILITARY ACTIONS

Train Sabotaged

PA301900 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] From San Salvador, we have received confirmation of FMLN sabotage of a train traveling from Acajutla to San Salvador. The action took place on 22 July when FMLN commandos stopped the train in (Curicita Blanca) Canton, in Nejapa jurisdiction, blowing it up near km 9 of the northern highway. [Passage indistinct]

Actions in Chalatenango

PA312300 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Our revolutionary militias are active in Chalatenango. Reports from the Moedesto Ramirez Central Front, Chalatenango sector, indicate that on 24 July, militia units attacked a patrol of 40 paramilitary men and soldiers of the puppet army. The patrol was coming from the 5 November hydroelectric plant along the San Beinito Road in the area known as El Tamarindo.

Our militias inflicted four casualties on the enemy and recovered a 16-guage shotgun.

Additional reports from Chalatenango state that on 28 July, our heroic militias simultaneously occupied La Aldea and Pacaya cantons in La Laguna jurisdiction, Chalatenango. In this operation, our militias forces distributed propaganda and recovered several hunting rifles, small arms, and [word indistinct] grenades from the local paramilitary men. The report was sent from Chalatenango by Companero Efrain.

Ambush of Army Troops

PA301922 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Our revolutionary armed forces have carried out a new ambush against the dictatorship's troops. On (?28) July at 1500 [2100 GMT], units of our people's army carried out, on the slopes of the heroic Chichontepec Volcano, the operation which we have named Eternal Glory to the Caldera Martyrs, in memory of the 18 July massacre carried out by Magana's genocidal Army against the civilian population of northern San Vicente.

The revolutionary action consisted of the annihilation of a Cazadores Battalion unit and the seizure of their weapons and materiel. This battalion was directly trained by the Yankee advisers, who taught its members all their genocidal practices.

In this action, our revolutionary army inflicted 25 dead and wounded on the enemy. [sentence indistinct] We recovered the following war materiel from the enemy: 8 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 90-mm cannon rounds, a large amount of ammunition, and supplies.

This action demonstrates the failure of the enemy's plans to suffocate our just struggle and reaffirms before the peoples of the world our unyielding will and determination to destroy forever the imperialist and oligarchic chains. We swear we will win for our fallen companeros. Yankee aggressor, get out of El Salvador. This report was sent from San Vicente Department by Commander Milton.

Clash With Atonal Battalion

PA312350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] We have received the following report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front in Usulutan: Early in the morning of 29 July, a Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah Brigade unit and revolutionary militias attacked two enemy patrols of the Atonal Battalion and Army Detachment 4 of Usulutan.

These patrols were moving along the coastal highway between Coyolito Bridge and Jiquilisco when they were intercepted by our forces. Our revolutionary forces inflicted 10 enemy casualties -- 3 dead and 7 wounded.

Reinforcement troops immediately dispatched to the zone clashed with our forces for approximately an hour, and six soldiers were killed and five wounded. Our forces withdrew without problem.

In total, the Atonal Battalion and Army Detachment 4 suffered 21 casualties -- 9 dead and 12 wounded. Two members of our revolutionary forces were slightly wounded.

Clash in San Miguel

PA012030 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Dispatches from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, in the El Jocoral area, report that on Saturday, 30 July, our revolutionary forces staged an operation to recover war supplies from paramilitary forces in the canton of El Carrion, San Miguel Department. The paramilitary forces fled in disarray, leaving all of their weapons behind, when they were taken by surprise. Our forces recovered nine rifles, handguns, and ammunition.

This report was sent from the southeast area by Companero Ramon Suarez.

Occupation Near Capital Noted

PA012310 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] News dispatches from Guazapa report on operation "Heroes and Martyrs of 30 July," which consisted of the occupation of a fire station across from a sugar refinery a mere 10.5 km from the capital city on the northern trunk highway.

When our forces appeared, the soldiers, who were armed with M-1 carbines, offered no resistance. Our fighters then explained the reasons for our struggle. In the operation, we seized 10 M-1 carbines, a two-way radio, and materiel. The operation was led by Companero Ramon. This report from Guazapa was sent by Commander Joel Sanchez Bonilla.

HAVANA REPORTS ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FLP OFFENSIVE

FL292010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] A column of Salvadoran soldiers on a guerrilla search mission was surprised by rebels, who inflicted seven deaths and several wounded on the regime's Army some 75 km southeast of San Salvador. According to reports, the ambush occurred at El Burrito flats, some 5 km east of the municipality of Tecoluca in San Vicente Department, an area where the guerrillas have always had a stronghold. The column of some 60 soldiers was searching for guerrillas in a corn field when it was surrounded by the rebels, who fired from several flanks.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador, the People's Liberation Forces [FPL], through telephone calls to various news media, announced a new guerrilla offensive to be launched next month.

HAVANA ON FMLN WAR BULLETIN ON CUSCATLAN, CABANAS

PA290350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The FMLN has issued a war bulletin in which it says that the Army has suffered 140 casualties since 26 July during the counterinsurgency offensive being staged in Cuscatlan Department and in parts of Cabanas Department.

The FMLN war bulletin also says that the Army's operation at Guazapa Hill -- which the Army has announced is over, without giving futher details -- was a resounding failure. The FMLN also reported that the guerrillas damaged several Salvadoran Navy vessels, which were trying to land some troops in Suchitlan Lake.

Meanwhile, Radio Farabundo Marti reported that Salvadoran guerrilla forces carried out various propaganda operations during the last few hours in San Vicente and Chalatenango Department. The station also reported that the guerrillas still control the northern highway, rather than the Army, as official sources have reported.

HAVANA ON FMLN ACTIONS IN THREE DEPARTMENTS

PA312348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN forces inflicted 25 casualties on the army and damaged one of its helicopters during clashes near Tecoluca in San Vicente Department. They also destroyed post offices and electrical lines in Santa Ana Department.

A war bulletin issued by SALPRESS states that besides damaging a helicopter, the insurgents took 10 rifles and a large amount of war materiel abandoned by troops from the Cazadores and (Simeon Canas) Battalions, who participated in the clashes.

Radio Farabundo Marti reported that on Wednesday, guerrilla commandos attacked the military forces that protect the telecommunications office in Las Cruces Canton in Santa Ana Department.

In the same region, rebel groups sabotaged the electric power lines on the Texistepeque highway leading to Santa Ana, the capital of the department.

The rebel station said that the FMLN forces control the rural San Pablo Tacachico area in La Libertad Department, 54 km northwest of San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT DISCUSSES C.A., ELECTIONS AGREEMENT

PA021720 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Aug 83

[President Efrain Rios Montt's weekly address to the nation; date and place not given; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] ...for the opportunity to be with you once again. I want to tell you that this past week was marked by two important events: First, there was the visit by the presidents of Columbia and Panama, who, as messengers of peace and harmony, came to talk with us and to express their viewpoints on the Central American situation.

In turn, we described our situation, our prospects, and our aspirations. We expressed our opinion on the situation in our neighboring countries.

We know that peace in Central America surmounts all historical or ideological differences, and we are sure that this peace will be a lasting one if it is based on reality and on the fundamental requirement that nations be permitted to express themselves and their identity as peoples.

We are aware that to ensure that the current interdependence among nations does not become dependence, the so-called world powers must permit smaller countries to think and to act to define their own personalities and their own dimensions as nations.

We are also aware of the power policy, or the so-called hard-line policy, which we know leaves no room for arbitration. This policy is still being used; we have only to look back at Afghanistan, the Malvinas, and other such cases. But Guatemala supports the premise that Central American problems must have Central American solutions, and that, consequently, the East-West confrontation must be removed from this area.

On this same subject, Contadora has received massive support from all the nations of the world, including our own, but we must bear in mind that Contadora is not Central America, and that Central America should define its own personality once and for all and show itself to the world as it really is.

The roots of Central America's frailty lie in its grave social problems, its ideological disputes, and its age-old dependence. Central America has been a passive onlooker to the forging of its own destiny, and that is why we now urge all political ideologies active in the region to unify their criteria; to impose the requirement that the people should be consulted on all government decisions; and to preserve their self-identity. And we urge both peoples and governments to tell the world that we want to be neither East nor West, but simply middle America.

The second important development of the week was the agreement on drafting the elections calendar on Thursday with representatives of the provisional boards of directors of the committees for the creation of political parties. By mutual consent, the calendar was set up as follows: On 23 March 1984 we will convoke elections for a constituent assembly; on 1 July we will hold the elections; and on 15 September the constituent assembly will be sworn in.

I want to mention that we are slowly working toward our own political reality, and that, although it is true that we cannot close our eyes to past situations, we are struggling to prevent confusion or anything that would hinder the understanding needed for democracy.

I also want to inform you that the prominent people who have participated in this dialogue are willing to sign a political pact with the government by which it will guarantee them the right to seek supporters and to hold peaceful political training seminars, and will give them the necessary facilities to obtain credentials to operate throughout the republic.

In return, these committess for the creation of political parties will help the government, for, in addition to being zealous guardians of the nation's interests, they will refrain from encouraging another coup d'etat, as such an event would only delay the democratization process and prove that we lack political maturity.

All who participated in those meetings have firmly resolved to reject the blind violence of terorism, and are aware that we must not respond with further violence, but should attack instead by applying the power of the law.

This commitment has been stated very clearly, and therefore the representatives of the committees for the creation of political parties and the government have taken up a common cause against the criminal behavior of those who want to use weapons to destroy this sole opportunity that Guatemala has to forge its own destiny.

Tomorrow, an important experience in our civic life is slated to begin: Another phase of our tax reform law goes into effect. I want to make it very clear that this system was not implemented by means of an irresponsible act of power or an abuse of authority. Lengthy studies, better social opportunities, and greater equitability demanded the implementation of this tax reform.

There will be a few problems in the initial days of this implementation, including abuses by unscrupulous people, or some of the "beautiful" arguments used to commit fraud.

I want to tell you that, within our limitations, we will be ready to fight these abuses. We ask you to be a patient and to help us, so that we can soon understand that Guatemala and the Guatemalans truly have a nation, for which we are paying and which is our own product.

Our benefactors have probably made remarks. They were still thinking in the past. They thought that they could manipulate public opinion. Some wanted to oust the government because the tax reform, in additon to being abusive, was only applied to poorer sectors. Others, who called themselves the people's spokesmen, were criticizing the system because it applied only to people with fewer resources.

Well, gentlemen, I want to tell you that this reform is an expression of the future consolidation of the state, which will eliminate the structures you created. You kept us on our knees, asking for alms or carrying out 5-year plans. Guatemalans do not want that any more. If we want to be free, we must pay the price for freedom. As of tomorrow, we will be able to feel that we own the nation, with which we will share both wealth and limitations, depending upon how strong our desire to improve really is. This can only be initiated without [words indistinct]. This can only derive from the family. This is why I ask parents to talk with their children, to make them feel a part of the process of renewal that inspires our change.

We must bear in mind that our children are correct in demanding their right to be considered members of the family. We have already said it: A family is the main cell of a society and is thus part of the Guatemalan body.

Our Guatemala is young and dynamic. This dynamism implies that we must bring up our children so that they can replace us and consolidate our nationality. This can only be accomplished by relying on a basic principle: Fear God and His commandments.

I ask you to assess this, for all strong people and nations share this principle: Fear God! Thank you.

REFORMISTS DECLARE 'OPEN OPPOSITION' TO GOVERNMENT

PA022325 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 2 Aug 83 p 7

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Aug -- The Reformist National Party (PNR) has decided to declare itself in open opposition to the government of the republic."

This announcement was made today by PNR Secretary General Mario Castrejon when he was asked if he will attend the political parties' meeting with President Rios Montt on Thursday to sign a political pact on the electoral calendar.

Castrejon said that the dialogue between the president and political leaders is a thing of "the past" to the PNR, a past when the party had warned about the results of these meetings.

Castrejon said that "some leaders of party committees have obviously fallen into the political trap which the PNR has fortunately escaped."

Castrejon added: At the time, we called on the other political leaders to reflect, but they did not wish to do so and the results of what we predicted are now evident."

Castrejon said: "When we publicly announce our opposition, we are referring only to constructive action. We are opposed to the government's programs in both the administrative and tax areas, as in the case of the tax reform."

In conclusion, Mario Castrejon said that the attitude of constructive opposition adopted against the government is a right enjoyed by parties which do not constitute subversive action, but does not fit into the current system either.

HONDURAS

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS SUAZO CORDOVA HEART ATTACKS

PA031321 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Here is a report by IPS, datelined Tegucigalpa: The arrival of a U.S. medical team to care for President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who had a heart attack on Sunday, increased concern in Honduran political circles over Suazo Cordova's true medical condition. Although the government officially reported that his health is normal and stable, a family spokesman confirmed that President Suazo Cordova suffered two heart attacks in his home in La Paz, 120 km north of Tegucigalpa.

The president, who was sworn in on 27 January 1982 after a landslide victory in the November 1981 elections, is currently at a private clinic in Comayagua, 90 km north of Tegucigalpa. According to Radio America, one of the largest radio networks, presidential palace spokesmen reported that the president's health continues to improve, but noted that they are awaiting the arrival of two U.S. doctors.

The radio station noted that the doctors, who were not identified, had examined the president in Houston in June and July 1983.

Meanwhile, it was said that cardiologist Arturo Alvarez Martinez, a member of a team of doctors who are caring for the president, stressed that Suazo Cordova is improving and that his recovery will accelerate in the next few hours. The doctor is General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez' brother. Gen Alvarez Martinez is chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Government Secretary Oscar Mejia, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Presidency Secretary Carlos Flores, and top military officers, including Gen Alvarez Martinez, have visited the president. The radio station quoted the government secretary, who said that the president had been reading newspapers, listening to radio newscasts, and asking questions about the problems of his administration. However, the clinic's doctors have now forbidden all visits to the president.

Although official bulletins maintained that the president is fine, congressional circles, particularly ruling Liberal Party [PLH] circles, feel that if his condition deteriorates, they must implement the mechanisms provided by the Constitution which would permit one of the presidential appointees to assume the president's duties.

According to the Constitution, one of the appointees must assume Suazo Cordova's duties in the event of his temporary or permanent absence. The three appointees -- Celeo Arias Moncada, Marcelino Ponce, and Arturo Rendon Pineda -- have strained relations with President Suazo Cordova and the PLH following their repeated charges that they have been excluded from government activities.

Arias Moncada, a former PLH leader in southern Honduras, is a businessman who owns gasoline stations and is involved in transportation and farming activities. Ponce is a retired colonel who owns important businesses in the country's Atlantic coast, particularly in La Ceiba port, his hometown. Rendon Pineda, a doctor, is the third appointee, whose main businesses are three important radio stations in the country's western region bordering on Guatemala.

In the event of the president's absence, the Congress would have to appoint one of the three presidential appointees. Although the president has traveled abroad several times, he has left the government secretary in charge. This has increased the strained relations with the appointees.

Although there has been no official reaction, political circles estimate that a temporary or extended absence by the president would have great repercussions on the country's political life, especially in light of the Central American crisis and the tense relations with Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Radio America confirmed last night that President Suazo Cordova was to be transferred to a private clinic in Tegucigalpa today to receive better care. It was also reported that several U.S. doctors, particularly from the Houston Central Hospital, have already arrived in Tegucigalpa to care for the president.

The medical bulletins issued by the Honduran doctors reported an improvement in the president's health, but the arrival of this medical team from the United States has increased concern in Honduran political circles over Suazo Cordova's true medical condition.

PRESS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HONDURAN FOREIGN DEBT

PA030015 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Jose Domingo Flores interview with (Maria Antonieta Dominguez), public information director; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Flores] How much financing has Honduras obtained from international institutions?

[Dominguez] The Honduran Government has obtained 225 million lempiras in 1983. Contracts on this financing have already been signed with various international institutions.

[Flores] Has it been determined how this will be used?

[Dominguez] Of course. Each time the government obtains some financing it does so for a specific purpose. For example, we have obtained $74.1 million from AID this year.

Of this, we have earmarked $10.5 million to support the balance of payments: $7.6 million to water systems, $6 million to the farming sector, and $20 million to finance feeder roads. In addition, we have some special loans totalling 20 million lempiras for wheat imports, under Public Law 478.

Some other financing we have obtained includes 22 million [currency not specified] from the Central American bank, for the Santa Barbara rural development project; 3 million to finance the Tegucigalpa-(Rio de Londe) project; and for other projects like the 17.4-million Santa Barbara road project, all of which totals 42.4 million.

The IDB, which also helps us quite a bit, has provided us with 40 million for the expansion and improvement of technical education and more recently, last Monday, we signed a financing contract for 18.4 million for the rural silos project, which is being carried out by INA [National Agrarian Institute].

[Flores] Do programs call for obtaining further financing this year?

[Dominguez] Indeed. We are always working on different financing plans in order to support programs under implementation. For example, we are about to sign a financing agreement with the Venezuelan Investment Fund for a total of 82 million lempiras. This will probably be signed next week. We have a financial project with the World Bank of 90 million for farming credits and expect to obtain financing for the hospital program from the French Government.

We also have a financing transaction with [word indistinct] of 34 million for agricultural credits. And we have a good piece of news that I think the Honduran people must know about. The Japanese Government is giving us quite a bit of support. Recently, a Japanese mission was here and we worked very hard with them. By us, I mean HONDUTEL [Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise] and the ENEE [National Enterprise for Electric Power]. We worked very hard with them for 15 days and we are very close to finalizing negotiations. They are going to give us 40 million for two projects -- for an ENEE project to expand the third unit at the Canaveral plant, and for HONDUTEL to expand the telecommunications system -- or a total of $29 million.

The Japanese mission has returned to its country to review the latest documentation we have given them. They will be making their final analysis and we expect to have worked out this financing before 31 October.

[Flores] After giving us all this information, can you tell us the total of Honduras' foreign debt?

[Dominguez] As of 30 June 1983, the direct debt -- that is, the central government's debt -- totalled 1.2 billion.

[Flores] How does this stand compared to previous years?

[Dominguez] Naturally, there has been an increase. As you realize from what I said before, we have signed contracts for 225 million lempiras during 1983. Therefore, the debt tends to continually increase. Naturally, we are amortizing the debt, but this amortization is not keeping up with the disbursements resulting from utilization of the loans.

[Flores] You mentioned the direct debt. What is the total of the indirect debt?

[Dominguez] The indirect debt is approximately 1,400 [as heard]

[Flores] Honduras' total current foreign debt exceeds 2.68 billion lempiras.

PARTY'S CONDEMNATION OF U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS NOTED

PA022105 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] In view of the U.S. Government and Armed Forces display of force and war material in Central America and the Caribbean, the Revolutionary Party of the Central Americanist Workers of Honduras [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanistas de Honduras] has voiced its strong rejection to the national and international public.

The party also condemns the Honduran Government's reactionary and servile rejoicing in the face of the joint Honduran-U.S. operations slated to begin in August, for which 4,000 Yankee Marines in Honduras will stay for 6 months. The party also rejects the gradual occupation of the country by U.S. military forces, which have turned Honduras into an operations center for repressing the people and intervening in Central America's liberation processes.

NICARAGUA

STONE MEETS LEADERS, PROMISES FUTURE TALKS

PA021605 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto have held talks with Ronald Reagan's roving ambassador for Central America, Richard Stone, who arrived here at 1500 yesterday, accompanied by Roger Fontaine, one of the authors of the Santa Fe Document, and John (Glesmond), who wrote the White Book on El Salvador, met for 60 minutes with the Nicaraguan authorities.

Prior to the talks, Stone refused to make any statements for the national and international journalists who followed him from the moment he arrived in the country.

Commander Ortega, who received him in the company of Foreign Minister Father D'Escoto, told him that he is welcome here in Nicaragua and that the doors remain open for future talks.

We have held wide-ranging talks and I think that the results are very useful, Stone said shortly before leaving the country yesterday. He added that he could not provide any additional details, because they were confidential, but he did say that other talks will be held with the Nicaraguan Government in the future.

Stone refused to answer any questions about the U.S. warships in Central American waters, which will very soon be involved in joint maneuvers with Honduras in the Pacific Ocean, near Nicaragua.

FMLN-FDR LEADER ARRIVES AFTER TALKS WITH STONE

PA021603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Ruben Zamora, member of the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, has described his meeting with official U.S. Government representative Richard Stone as positive. Zamora, who arrived here last night, held a second meeting yesterday in Colombia with the U.S. Government's special envoy. The meeting was sponsored by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The FMLN-FDR representative said: I met this time with greater receptivity than previously.

Zamora met yesterday with representatives of the Panamanian Government in Panama. During a short stop in San Jose, Costa Rica, he also met with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

D'ESCOTO ALLEGES U.S.-HONDURAN 'STRATEGIES'

PA011952 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1920 GMT 1 Aug 83

[By Walker Simon]

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The United States and Honduras have devised strategies to accuse Nicaragua of provoking a war with Honduras, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto charged today.

"They might even decide to bomb small border settlements or townships and make it appear as if we did it" D'Escoto told REUTERS.

The foreign minister indicated that these strategies are intended to secure public support for the participation of U.S. cambat forces by portraying Honduras as a victim.

"The United States is telling Honduras that it had better appear as the victims (in a war) to obtain U.S. support," he said in an interview at the airport.

Fears of an open Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict have intensified with reports about the concentration of 16,000 troops on both sides of the strife-town border.

D'Escoto said that the United States has warned Honduras that it should not appear as the aggressor, thus giving rise to a conflict with Nicaragua, because this might endanger U.S. assistance.

Should this happen, President Ronald Reagan would send U.S. troops into Honduras, but the Congress in Washington would order their withdrawal in 60 days under the War Powers Act, D'Escoto added.

He said that the U.S. House of Representatives rejected Reagan's policy by voting 218 to 195 last week to suspend the delivery of covert aid to more than 7,000 Nicaraguan rightwingers that operate from Honduras, sometimes with the support of that country's Army.

Washington has advised Honduras "to be careful and to do things in a way that will permit the Reagan government to foster the image that that poor, small, democratic country (Honduras) is being threatened or invaded," the Nicaraguan foriegn minister stated.

But he added that despite the U.S. warning, General Gustavo Alvarez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, might turn a deaf ear and attack directly. "He is not worried, because he is sure that the United States will always help them," he added.

HAVANA CITES D'ESCOTO, OTHERS ON RECENT EVENTS

PA011605 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has expressed some hope as a result of the meeting that took place on Friday and Saturday in Panama City between the Contadora Group's foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts.

D'Escoto said in Managua that though the United States was notably absent from the meeting, it was well represented by the foreign ministers from the other Central American countries. He said that one got the impression that the foreign ministers of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica were not at the meeting, their seats being occupied by U.S. President Ronald Reagan instead.

D'Escoto pointed out that this is the sad reality. He said: I believe that it would be difficult to find another period in Central American history in which so many governments have been committed to U.S. imperialist policy as is the case now.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has accused the U.S. Government of waging a campaign of lies, half-truths, and accusations against his country.

In an interview published by THE WASHINGTON POST, he said that Nicaragua is a victim of a systematic military and verbal attack.

The Nicaraguan interior minister said that this campaign was planned long ago and is intended to convince a misinformed U.S. population of the need for a direct attack on Nicaragua. Borge rejected the idea that his country represents a threat to its Central American neighbors or to the United States. He pointed out that Nicaragua has not sent ships and aircraft carriers to surround the coasts of the United States, or any other country.

In several other interviews published by THE WASHINGTON POST, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leaders have admitted that their plans to topple the Sandinist government have been modified, and called for a U.S. direct attack on their country.

Edgar Chamorro, one of the leaders of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] said that direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would be the least cruel way to destroy the Sandinist revolution. Emilio Echaverri, another FDN member, admitted that support for counterrevolutionary action is nonexistent in Nicaragua. In another section of the newspaper, he said that the counterrevolutionaries have not been able to occupy any importnat towns or to establish any active forces in the interior of the country. Therefore, they are forced to depend increasingly on the United States.

TIRADO LOPEZ SAYS U.S. INTENT ON MILITARY MOVE

PA021836 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The United States is determined to intervene militarily in Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez said yesterday as he opened the Latin American Meeting for Agricultural and Livestock Research and Development at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua. He also said that the peaceful solution of the Central American conflict occupies a secondary place in the Reagan administration's plans.

Commander Tirado added that, as is its habit, the United States is resorting to military pressure in order to negotiate under advantageous conditions, using force as a means of carrying out blackmail. However, he went on, there is still time to check the aggression.

Later, Commander Tirado Lopez stressed that one way to prepare the path leading to peace is for the United States to withdraw its troops and to suspend the war exercises that it has promised to stage in the next few days. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1820 GMT on 2 August, in a report on Tirado's remarks, adds the following: "Commander Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN Directorate, exhorted the U.S. Government to withdraw its military fleet from the Central American region."]

He also reiterated the revolution's political desire to promote peace initiatives for the region, as well as its firm determination to sit at the negotiating table, despite the Reagan administration's threats of war. Not wishing to seem a hard-line warmonger-er, he added, this same administration waves the flags of negotiation, thus juggling two policies. Thus far, the predominant policy is that which calls for a military solution to the Central American conflict, Commander Tirado Lopez said in conclusion.

EDITORIAL SAYS REAGAN'S 'WARMONGERING' ISOLATED

PA021418 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "In the Face of Warmongering Irresponsibility, the Entire World Cries Out for Peace"]

[Text] The policy that the Reagan administration is currently pursuing toward our country is as simple as it is extreme: direct military aggression or naval blockade.

To demonstrate this, and in reply to the responsible peace proposal announced by Nicaragua on 19 July, the White House has ordered that eight warships be anchored off our coasts and has invented new military exercises on Honduran territory in which 4,000 U.S. Marines will be involved.

In this way, the Reagan administration's arrogantly stubborn and primitive position, its refusal to recognize our people's freedom and independence, creates the grave risk of an international conflagration that would involve the entire world and whose fuse would be lit in the middle of America.

In a desperate attempt to win reelection, even though he may have to climb over a mountain of bodies, Reagan does not seem to care if he drowns the millions of people who live in this part of the world, or the thousands of U.S. citizens who would certainly die in this confrontation, in an apocalypse of war.

In the last few days, however, political leaders in Latin America and throughout the world have strongly rejected and condemned the U.S. Government's plans, because they know that the flames of war in Central America would inevitable spread to other areas.

The same is true of representative sectors of the U.S. people, who have demonstrated to the White House boss that they are clearly aware of the Central American conflict and its real origins and that they cannot be deceived or confused.

One Latin American head of state -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo -- even said in Caracas this week that he would be willing to join an army to defend Nicaragua if it is invaded.

All of this confirms the warning we have so often made here: The Nicaraguan revolution will not be alone whenever imperialist aggression occurs.

Save for the Reagan administration, no one in the world wants war and its somber sequels of sorrow and destruction.

That is why we are hopeful that the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, whose foreign ministers are meeting in Panama, will achieve the success that everyone waits for and will overcome the warmongering efforts from the north.

What is most important, however, is that the world be aware that neither aggression nor blockades will bend the will of our people or subjugate them, because they are daily reinforcing their pledge to die rather than return to infamy.

U.S. ESCALATION SAID THREATENING CONTADORA INITIATIVE

PA020430 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jul 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Cancun Must Prevail"]

[Text] The meeting of Central American foreign ministers with the representatives of the Contadora Group that began yesterday in Panama City is marked by the encouraging sign of support that the recent Cancun Declaration received from the South American and European Governments and world public opinion, including the United States.

If anything in particular has had a palpable effect in strengthening Contadora as a real option in face of the warmongering policies in the area, this undoubtedly was the immediate reply made by the FSLN to the Cancun Declaration on 19 July. The acceptance by the FSLN of a multilateral dialogue and the specific six-point proposal, not only confirmed the high degree of maturity and responsibility of our revolution in face of the dangers of a generalized war, but also completely disarmed those who were set on stalling Contadora to make the policy of war prevail.

However, the increasing feasibility of the Contadora initiative has also had a negative side. In a matter of days, Reagan raised the tension of the region to a maximum with his "aircraft carrier policy," as well as politically attempting to minimize the loss of prestige caused by warmongering, through a rhetoric of "rapprochement" with Contadora, with statements made by his spokesmen, his allies, or more specifically, his Central American puppets.

The meeting of the foreign ministers is being held in the midst of this difficult situation. On one hand are Cancun's main suggestions: "We agree in our concern over the rapid deterioration of the critical Central American situation in face of an increasing escalation of violence, increased tensions, border incidents and the threat of a war confrontation that could become generalized."

On the other hand, we have the Reagan administration's policy with its war fleet, its military bases in Honduras, and the outrageous blackmail of the U.S. Congress to rid itself of any obstacle that would hinder the escalation to a maximum point of a military *aggression against Nicaragua.*

The facts show that Reagan's policy is in flagrant contradiction with the spirit of the Cancun Declaration. You don't have to be a fortune teller to know that this political decision, against detente and describing preparation for war as "routine," will be expressed at the foreign ministers meeting by the executors of the U.S. strategy in Central America.

This is the main obstacle that the Contadora Group countries face, and the challenge is to make the Cancun spirit prevail. Only after the U.S. escalation in the region is dismantled will the ideal conditions be achieved to begin a process that will ensure the stability of the area.

ENVOY TO U.S. CITED ON TELEPHONE, BOMB THREATS

PA021940 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Our diplomatic presence in Washington is justified only by our moral duty, force of reason, good judgment, and this revolution's true desire to struggle for peace, as well as the American people's obvious willingness to recognize these qualities in us.

This statement was the basic premise of BARRICADA's interview last weekend with Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States.

For Dr Jarquin, a medical doctor by profession and Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States for the last 2 months, the present situation is one of "great danger, because the U.S. President is launching his nation on a gigantic adventure; even in his own country, there are already noteworthy majorities that do not want a conflict such as that which could be generated."

We wanted Antonio to begin by telling our readers how our diplomatic corps is proceeding in Washington now.

"In fact, our efforts stress a policy of moderation, of attaining understanding by all possible means, but we find ourselves in an atmosphere of hostility. The threats made by telephone, the bomb threats to all our personnel, keep us in a virtually constant state of tension."

However, this is nothing new. The ambassador says that his predecessors experienced the same thing, the only difference being that the situation has now reached extremes of coarse vulgarity toward our officials.

WHEELOCK ON AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, BULGARIA

PA021618 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman returned from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The conclusion of several very important cooperation agreements for Nicaragua's agricultural and livestock development, and the reiteration of support for the Sandinist revolution's peaceful position on the current Central American situation were the result of the minister's visit to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Upon arriving in this capital, the FSLN National Directorate member reported on the agreements reached with the Soviet Union, which cover projects of mutual interest in the areas of irrigation, the mechanization of agriculture, unfinished products, and others which will be implemented using both countries' resources. Other projects that the two governments will implement include plans to grow cacao, to industrialize rubber, and to supply equipment for the oil and meat processing plants.

In Bulgaria, the minister added, the groundwork was laid for broad cooperation in planting and industrializing tobacco. To this end, a study will be conducted in the next few months on establishing a processing plant in this country.

SOVIET SHIP ALEKSANDR ULYANOV CARGO LIST

PA021609 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet ship Aleksandr Ulyanov has arrived in the Port of Corinto with 1,342 tons of merchandise. This 500 feet long ship was mentioned on 26 July by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who said that it was carrying a transport helicopter for military purposes.

Journalists from several media and of various nationalities reported a statement by Yuriy Kinkov, the ship's first officer, who explained that the cargo includes spare parts, tractors, medicine, and other items.

CASTRO'S SUPPORT FOR SIX-POINT PROPOSAL NOTED

PA282125 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Havana -- Cuba yesterday reiterated its support of the Contadora Group's efforts to solve Central America's problems through dialogue.

Before more than 250,000 people who gathered to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncade barracks, Commander Fidel Castro Ruz said that Nicaragua acted seriously, with dignity, and without surrendering in presenting a six-point program that envisions multilateral talks and the conclusion of a nonaggression pact with Honduras. We completely support Nicaragua's 19 July statement, and express our willingness to cooperate with it to achieve a negotiated political solution to the area's problems, Cuban President Fidel Castro said.

HENRY RUIZ RETURNS FROM CUBA; BRINGS SUPPORT

PA292337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation to the 26 July Cuban festivities in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, which was led by Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister, returned home yesterday.

Commander Ruiz brought messages of support for and solidarity with the Sandinist People's Revolution from more than 100 representatives of the friendly countries who reject the Reagan Administration's threats against Nicaragua. Ruiz added that everyone knows the real reason for the positioning of U.S. frigates off Nicaragua's coasts.

Regarding Commander Fidel Castro's vibrant speech at the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, Ruiz said that Castro's words are a clear warning to the Yankee adventurers who are planning to invade Central America.

PEOPLE'S PERMANENT TRIBUNAL DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA022017 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] A high-level delegation of the People's Permanent Tribunal [Tribunal Permanente de los Pueblos] arrived in Managua yesterday to collect evidence on the military, political and economic aggression against Nicaragua financed by the United States.

The group is headed by (Leo Matarazzo), vice president of the tribunal, president of the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, and a court lawyer in Paris, France. The party also includes (Gianni Tonduni), secretary general of the People's Permanent Tribunal and Victoria (Abellan), former deputy rector of the University of Barcelona and vice president of the Spanish Association for the Study of European Law.

(Matarazzo) told this station that the evidence and documents on the aggression against our country will be taken to Paris, France, where a sentence will be passed, either at the end of the year or at the beginning of 1984. This sentence will then be submitted to the United Nations. The tribunal feels solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people, it is also studying the grave Central American situation, (Matarazzo) said, upon arriving in this country.

On receiving the three-member party at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez said that it is an honor for our country to receive the tribunal's delegation, because their visit will contribute to peace in Central America.

The precedent for this tribunal is the Russell Tribunal, which was specifically charged with trying the United States for the criminal attack launched on Vietnam. The basic purpose of this international organization is to open a trial on Nicaragua to try U.S. President Reagan and the highest-ranking U.S. Administration officials for their war crimes against our people. The cases of the French and German doctors (Beaujean) and (Flaun), respectively, would also be considered as they were killed by counterrevolutionaries who were based in Honduras and financed by the U.S. Government.

ORTEGA TOURS, INTERVIEWS PEOPLE OF MANAGUA

PA302230 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0545 GMT 30 Jul 83

["Face the People" program: Dialogue with people at various revolutionary vigilance posts in Managua by members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, headed by Commander of the revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, junta coordinator, cabinet members, and members of the FSLN National Directorate -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] How do you feel? Are you aware of the international situation, of all the opposition to the U.S. warships that are getting closer? Are you aware of this?

[Unidentified woman] We are all aware of this. We are up to date and ready to fight.

¡Ortega] Are you ready to fight if necessary?

[Unidentified woman] Yes, of course, we are ready to pick up our rifles.

[Ortega] We are making an effort. Right now there is a meeting in Panama City with the so-called Contadora Group. Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, and Mexico are meeting -- these are the countries that are making the greatest efforts. Nicaragua is also participating in the meeting, as well as the other Central American countries. We will see if we can prevent this situation. As you can see, the United States is the country that can put an end to this, as they are the ones that are threatening us...

[Unidentified woman -- interrupting] We're waiting for them, with the weapons we have been promised in our hands. [laughter]

[Ortega] We have already begun in the neighborhoods. We are organizing territorial battalions, and this will be done by neighborhood. We will also begin defense constructions by neighborhood, because we must be prepared to fight in case we are invaded.

[Unidentified reporter] We will try to interview Commander Ortega at the end of this tour. Commander Ortega, one last question before you leave: President Reagan talks about peace on one hand, and on the other he points cannons at Nicaragua. To what extent can we believe in any peace proposals from the U.S. President?

[Ortega] Our obligation is to make our greatest efforts to achieve peace. At the same time, we must make our greatest efforts to prepare for the defense of our revolution, even in case of direct U.S. military intervention. We must be prepared to face them and defeat them.

FDN DIRECTORATE REQUESTS MEETING WITH STONE

PA021448 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Aug (AFP) -- The directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is fighting the Sandinist government, today requested an interview with U.S. roving Ambassador Richard Stone, "to search for a negotiated solution to the Nicaraguan conflict."

The request was made at a press conference in a hotel in this capital, at an event attended by officials from the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa -- Press Attache Robert Callahan, and Chris Arcos, director of the U.S. Information Service (USIS).

Although FDN President Adolfo Calero Portocarrero insisted on dialogue and a negotiated solution, Edgar Chamorro, another FDN Directorate member, recalled a recent statement by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, who affirmed that the Sandinist government "does not negotiate with Somozist assassins," referring to the FDN.

"Therefore," Chamorro concluded, "the solution must necessarily be a military one."

Calero also indicated that the FDN "does not fear a cut-off of U.S. covert aid" for the counterrevolutionaries.

"Although the senators and congressmen want it cut off, the aid from the Reagan administration will tend to increase in 1984-85, because we do not believe that the democractic process will move ahead," he stated.

Calero denied that the FDN wants to bring the Central American armies into the struggle in Nicaragua, but he stressed that the Sandinist government "is a real threat," and that everyone must be "on the defensive."

Our final hope, Calero said, is that, should Nicaragua attack its neighbors, some Central American country would invoke the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (TIAR), which would put an end to Marxism in this region.

Adolfo Callejas, another FDN Directorate member, insisted that the Nicaraguan Government must negotiate a peaceful solution with the FDN, whose forces, he declared, "are ready in the interior of the country."

Callejas also referred to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which is fighting the Sandinist government from the Costa Rican border, indicating that, although there is no alliance, "both seek the same goals." He did not dismiss the possibility that the two organizations might reach an agreement "very soon."

During the news conference, the first held by the FDN in Tegucigalpa, a dispute arose when a Honduran journalist protested the use of the Honduran national flag in an event sponsored by the counterrevolutionaries.

They denied having placed the flag, but when the journalist told them that he had seen them place the flag, the FDN members admitted having done so "for reasons of protocol."

OPPOSITION DELEGATIONS VISIT PANAMA, WASHINGTON

PA291437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1240 GMT 29 Jul 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have refused to come to San Jose to hold talks with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone, who has arrived in this capital. The Nicaraguan armed opposition is sending delegates to Panama and Washington, afraid that their country's internal problems will be left out of the talks.

A delegation of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) left for Panama to explain to the Contadora Group the need to take into account its country's "domestic problems" during its talks.

Another delegation, of the "Rescue the Original Nicaraguan Revolution" group, made up of Alfredo Cesar, Leonel Poveda, and Arturo J. Cruz, left for Washington.

DANGER SEEN IN U.S. PROVOCATION, GUNBOAT TACTICS

PA011315 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The air and sea exercises to be launched by U.S. fleets in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean, described by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as routine, are actually a direct military menace and the most serious challenge facing the peoples of Latin America today.

The fleets are scheduled to rehearse an air and sea blockade against Nicaragua, to last several months, while some 5,000 U.S. troops are preparing to begin ground and air maneuvers in Honduras, in areas very close to the Nicaraguan border.

The very scale of these operations is in itself a provocation, working against the peace efforts of some of the region's nations that are seeking a peaceful solution to the grave conflicts caused by the reactionaries, former Somozist guardsmen, and mercenaries, supported by the Honduran Army and financed by Washington.

The U.S. fleets include, among other vessels, the aircraft carriers Ranger and New Jersey, which are carrying 70 Tomcat fighter-bombers, and the cruiser Horne, equipped with an MK-10 missile system, multiple rocket-launchers, and torpedos.

Meanwhile, on Honduran territory, the construction of airstrips that can handle heavy aircraft is continuing at breakneck speed. Added to these aggressive plans is the Israeli donation to the Honduran Army and the former Somozist guardsmen of all of the arms that the Zionists seized from the Palestinians and Lebanese who resisted the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

All of these events have alerted the peoples of the world to Washington's plans to launch a war on Nicaragua, using Honduran territory as the base of operations. Most U.S. analysts, even those who generally support Ronald Reagan's policies, agree that the situation in Central America is extremely serious, and they are describing the U.S. President's policy as dangerous.

U.S. media note with increasing clarity that U.S. citizens have been ignorant of Reagan's real goals, and latent concern has begun to emerge regarding where Washington's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua may lead. What is more, some members of NATO have expressed certain doubts about Reagan's bellicose Central American policy, realizing that a war in the region could well spread beyond the area's geographic limits and lead to a military confrontation of catastrophic consequences.

The U.S. President's statement that the interests of the United States and of peace can be secured only by destroying the Sandinist people's revolution constitutes a threat not only to Nicaragua but to all of Latin America. The threat of war, and war itself is the basis of Ronald Reagan's policy by which he is trying to impose U.S. imperialist hegemony through military might and political and economic demonance.

U.S. leaders have responded to the Nicaraguan Government's philosophy of serenity and maturity with gunboat diplomacy, as Commander Tomas Borge recently stated while commenting on the Yankee response to the Nicaraguan negotiations proposal.

This show of force and these threats and provocations are directed not only against Nicaragua but against all of Latin America. This is why Latin American solidarity assumes special importance today if we are to put a stop to Washington's warmongering plans, the results of which could go beyond the designs of those who are devising these gunboat tactics.

FMLN-STONE MEETING IN BOGOTA ANALYZED

FL021343 Havana Domestic Television in Spanish 1140 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Commentary by Oscar Ferrer from Revista de la Manana and Luis Manuel Arce from GRANMA's International Affairs Department -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ferrer] The efforts to promote negotiations to achieve peace in Central America made for several months by the Contadora Group have yielded initial positive results with the meetings held in Bogota between Ruben Zamora, representative of the FMLN and FDR, and Richard Stone, special U.S. representative to Central America.

[Arce] It is important to emphasize some of the aspects posed by Ruben Zamora in his news conference in San Jose yesterday and his statments in Managua, where he went, I imagine, to explain the meeting he held with Stone. Zamora said that it had to be made very clear that this was a preliminary contact between himself and Stone; that is, that this was not a formal meeting between the FMLN-FDR and the United States, rather a preliminary meeting to establish the bases to begin the process of dialogue.

I believe that Zamora's explanation is very important because, ever since Stone's appointment, the United States has tried to convey the impression that Stone's work consists of mediating between the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and the Salvadoran Government. Zamora explained that this is not true, that this interpretation distorts the truth, which is quite different. He explained that the United States is part of the conflict.

Zamora was obliged to explain this because, concurrently with his talks with Stone, the FMLN and FDR have also held contacts with the Salvadoran government through a so-called peace commission that represents Alvaro Magana's regime. Notes have been exchanged and the Salvadoran government has replied to the written notes sent by the FMLN and FDR. These are separate contacts that are in no way connected with the meetings held in Bogota between Stone and Zamora.

Richard Stone asked that these negotiations be held in secrecy. Let's see how long the United States keeps these negotiations secret. I believe that these talks are too important to reveal prematurely what is being discussed. However, it is known that one of the subjects discussed was the U.S. presence off the Central American coasts and the U.S. maneuvers being held in Honduras. In this respect, on which there is no secrecy, Zamora said that the presence of the U.S. fleet in Central America and the U.S. military maneuvers are clear obstacles for a reasonable and just dialogue.

The Nicaraguan government's position in this respect is well known. It has said that negotiations must be based on at least the suspension of the military maneuvers, because one cannot speak of negotiations or a political solution when the U.S. fleet's guns are pointed at the heart of the people of Sandino.

I believe that at this important time for Central America and the rest of the continent, it is important that Latin America form a bloc to extend its solidarity to the Central American peoples, principally the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan peoples. It is the only way to pressure the United States so that the efforts of the Contadora Group will be successful, which is the desire of all the Latin American peoples.

You may have seen that, according to recent reports, the U.S. Government is continuing to insist on trying to take the Contadora Group negotiations into the OAS on the basis of an agreement that existed in 1979 -- prior to the fall of Anastasio Somoza -- on the part of the Sandinist government to hold elections and a series of other things. These allegations by Reagan's government have been denied by the OAS. What Reagan is trying to do by trying to take the discussions into the OAS is to revive the cadaver of the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty]. As we all know, the effectiveness of the TIAR died in the frigid waters of the South Atlantic during the Malvinas affair.

The purpose is to try to revive the TIAR in order to find the military solution that Reagan's government has always pursued in Central America. I believe that Reagan's belligerent policy has met great opposition in Latin America and that, as a result of this opposition, Ronald Reagan's government has been unable to carry out its military plans in Central America.

SOVIET NEWSPAPER CITED ON U.S. COMMISSION

PA011832 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The advisers recently appointed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to his commission on Central American policy participated in Washington's adventure in Vietnam, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes. In its commentary, the Soviet paper mentions General Robert Schweitzer, a well-known supporter of the policy of force and a long-time reactionary, and General Paul Gorman, a Vietnam War veteran, as examples.

Meanwhile, in Managua, (Raoul Skind), vice president of the Socialist International, has said that direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would have catastrophic consequences for the entire region.

SECURITY COUNCIL ASKED TO STOP ISRAELI 'ABUSES'

PA030020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Today, Cuba asked the UN Security Council to do its duty and take pertinent measures to stop the abuses of Israeli forces in occupied Arab territories. Cuban delegate Eumelio Caballero urged the Council to promote a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict and its main cause -- the Palestinian problem. He stressed that the United States and Israel get very upset over the attention that the UN Security Council gives to the Middle East. It is logical for Tel Aviv and Washington to be bothered when their complicity and mutual responsibility in the crimes against the Arab peoples are disclosed. Israeli-U.S. collusion, Caballero stressed, even spreads to other regions of the world and to Central America, where the long tentacles of Zionism supply weapons and military advice to the counterrevolutionary forces which, financed by the United States, are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

RIZO, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST FROM USSR

FL022348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, is heading a delegation that is now in Romania. This morning, Rizo visited the Ministry of Agriculture and an agricultural machinery company in Bucharest. Plans for the day included a meeting with the directors of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives. Rizo arrived in Bucharest last night from Bulgaria on a tour that began in the Soviet Union.

MEDICAL BRIGADE'S WORK IN ALGERIA REVIEWED

FL021515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting has been held to analyze the work accomplished so far this year by the Cuban medical brigade located in the sanitary sector of (Dixenville) of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. A reading of the report revealed a favorable balance. It shows an increasing volume of work performed by this group of specialists. Outpatient clinics of the different units received 15,385 more patients during the first 6 months of 1983 than during the same period in 1982.

DELEGATIONS DEPART AT CONCLUSION 26 JULY EVENTS

DPRK Delegation

FL021825 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party's Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army of that sister nation, left for home last night after participating in the festivities for the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. At the Jose Marti International Airport he was seen off by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Other Delegations

FL022254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tanzania's Prime Minister Edward Sokoine has departed for home after participating in the festivities commemorating the 30th Moncada anniversary. Ramiro Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, bade farewell to Prime Minister Sokoine at the Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which participated in the festivities commemorating the 30th Moncada anniversary, has returned home. The delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, both members of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo. Also at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation was Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Sergio del Valle, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, bade farewell to the delegation of Madagascar which attended the festivities marking the 30th Moncada anniversary. Among the members of the delegation returning home were Laurent Radaody-Rakotondravalo, member of the AREMA [Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution] Party Politburo, and Remi Rakotobe, second secretary general of the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence] Party of Madagascar.

1981 CENSUS REPORT ADMITS UNEMPLOYMENT EXISTS

FL021210 Bridgetown CANA in English 1152 GMT 2 Aug 83

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Havana, Aug 2, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba has admitted for the first time that it has unemployment, contradicting repeated official assurances that the problem did not exist in this communist country.

A report on the September 1981 census, just published in the official newspaper GRANMA, said: "The week before the census was taken 121,700 people were looking for work, representing 3.4 per cent of the economically-active population."

Yet only two months ago the president of the State Planning Board, Humberto Perez, told a Cuban magazine: "In our country unemployment does not exist." He said unemployment -- like illiteracy, drug addiction and a host of other social ills -- was a by-product of capitalism.

Diplomats here said they were puzzled by the unprecedented admission of joblessness which they agreed must now be considerably worse than it was.

Growth in Cuba's economy has slumped since 1981 and only last year President Fidel Castro warned that many people could face short-time working.

Annual growth projections under the 1981-85 five-year plan have been reduced from five per cent to around two per cent, due largely to a slump in the world price of sugar which accounts for around 75 per cent of Cuba's hard currency earnings. No Cuban officials were available for comment on the census report, though it is unlikely anyone outside the inner circle of leaders would be authorized to discuss such a sensitive issue.

Cuba's Constitution guarantees work, so unemployment should technically not exist, though commercial attaches at Western embassies here have long believed it was a problem.

In addition, tens of thousands of Cubans are abroad on army service or working as doctors, teachers or technicians in countries including Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

"When you add the people aborad and obvious over-manning to this admission of unemployment it is clear that Cuba has quite a problem on its hands," one diplomat said.

Over-manning is a standing joke among Cubans. The most visible examples are in restaurants, where waiters and waitresses often outnumber customers.

As unemployment did not officially exist until this week, it is difficult to discover what benefits the jobless receive. But one chemical worker said he got about 70 per cent wages after being laid off due to lack of raw materials.

Though 3.4 per cent is well below the average unemployment rate in the slump-hit West, the diplomats said it destroyed Cuba's argument that only the capitalist system was affected.

"At least it shows that the Cubans are beginning to face up to their economic failings in a realistic way and not pretending they do not exist," one said.

Analysts noted that the revelation on unemployment followed recent frank statements on the lack of profitability in state-run firms and factories. Antonio Perez Herrera, deputy member of the communist party's Politburo, told a party meeting in Havana last month that only 56 percent of firms in the capital made any profit.

Cuba, which has a total foreign debt to the West of about 3.5 billion dollars, has recently been forced by its Western creditor nations to provide detailed statistics on its economy for renegotiation of 1.2 billion dollars of the debt.

"Perhaps the bankers demand for a more open attitude to vital economic information is taking effect," a diplomat said.

26 JULY CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO CASTRO

For the congratulatory messages to Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 26 July National Day from the leaders of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, see those countries' respective sections in the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 3 August.

BRIEFS

LAGE IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Delegations from the Cuban Union of Young Communists [UJC] and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia began discussions today in Belgrade. The delegations are headed by Carlos Lage, first secretary of the UJC and Dragan Milic, president of the Presidency of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1425 GMT 29 Jul 83 FL]

ANTIGUA

BRIEFS

PRC GRANT -- St Johns, Antigua, July 28, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda has received a grant equivalent to 1.1 million (EC) dollars (1 EC dollar; 33 cents U.S.) from the People's Republic of China, to assist in development projects in Antigua and Barbuda, it was officially announced here today. The grant forms a part of a technical cooperation agreement signed by Prime Minister Vere Bird and his Chinese counterpart, Zhao Ziyang. Prime Minister Bird is currently in China at the head of a seven-member government delegation. The prime minister will go on to South Korea to meet with government officials and discuss future aid for Antigua and Barbuda. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 28 Jul 83 FL]

BARBADOS

CANA INTRODUCES PUBLIC RELATIONS WIRE SERVICE

FL291800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 29, CANA -- The Caribbean News Agency (CANA) today announced the introduction of a new service designed to speed up and stimulate the flow of information about business activity throughout the region.

It is called the CANA Public Relations Wire Service and businessmen and manufacturers have been invited to exploit its speed and direct contact with the mass media in order to inform the wider Caribbean about their products, services and general performance.

BRIEFS

UNDP EDUCATION GRANT -- Bridgetown, Barbados, July 29, CANA -- The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Trevor Gordon-Somers, today signed a grant agreement covering a programme of assistance for the education sector in the Leewards, Windwards and British Virgin Islands. The agreement provides 1.3 million dollars U.S. for the two-year project which is a joint undertaking of the governments of the region, the UNDP, the Arab Gulf Fund, UNESCO, and the ILO. The UNDP's contribution is 605,000 dollars. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 29 Jul 83 FL]

COLOMBIA CARGO SERVICE -- Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 2, CANA -- Trading links between Barbados and Colombia are likely to be strengthened with the initiation of an air cargo service between Bogota and Bridgetown, according to Ambassador Dr Carlos Ayerbe. The Colombian envoy said here permission had been granted on July 21 by local aviation authorities to Tampa, the Colombian national airline, to operate an air cargo service to Barbados. The diplomat added that he has spoken to several Barbadian businessmen, many of whom had reported placing orders for Colombian goods. "Colombia is granting Barbados special tariffs so as to facilitate our buying Barbadian products", he said. He said that Colombia, which is also an associate member of the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) was using its foreign policy thrust into Barbados and the region to strengthen links and strive for peace. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 2 Aug 83 FL]

GRENADA

BISHOP SEES TOURISM AS MEANS TO ATTAIN PEACE

FL011956 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 1, CANA -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has said that he sees an important role for tourism in helping to bring about an end to the arms race between the two superpowers. Mr Bishop said tourism could be instrumental in bringing peace to mankind through contact between people from different cultures and environments meeting to see how each other was living. His comments were made during an address at yesterday's re-opening of the Grenada Beach Hotel, formerly the Holiday Inn Hotel, which was closed following a fire in September 1981. Mr Bishop said that since the number one question facing mankind was that of peace, this type of contact through tourism could help in ensuring that peace was maintained in the world. The prime minister also stated that through people-to-people contact, tourism could help in terms of postponing or bringing about an end to the deployment of missiles around the world and to avert a nuclear catastrophe. "We think that this aspect of tourism is one that certainly needs stressing, and it is one that Grenada has tremendous concern in helping to bring about," he added. Mr Bishop also said that tourism would have to play an important role in the overall economic development strategy of the country. He said the government saw tourism as playing an important role in providing valuable foreign exchange earnings and in the creation of more jobs in the country.

The hotel's new manager, Grenadian Andre Cherman, said that the hotel was able to have 153 of its 180 rooms back into operation along with a kitchen, dining room, water sports facilities, tennis courts and bars.

Mr Cherman said he expected to make the hotel again the leading one in the country but indicated that this could only be done through hard work.

GOVERNMENT, OPEC SIGN $1 MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT

FL291206 Bridgetown CANA in English 0950 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 29, CANA -- The Grenada Government has signed an agreement with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development for a balance of payments support loan of one million (U.S.) dollars.

The loan is subject to interest at three percent per annum and there is a one percent per annum service charge on the principal amount of the loan actually drawn.

Under a special arrangement set out in the July 7 agreement, the loan will be used for "the importation of capital goods, spare parts and imputs required for agriculture or civilian industrial production," "the importation of foodstuffs and other essential consumer goods," and to "finance local costs of one or more development projects of programmes."

A grace period on the loan extends to July 15, 1986, after which the normal repayment terms will be half yearly payments of 125,000 U.S. dollars over four years.

However, if there is no agreement between OPEC and the Grenada Government on the development projects to be financed, the government may spend the money allocated for this purpose as it sees fit -- repayment then being over two years instead of four.

ENTRIES SOUGHT FOR CUBAN LITERARY CONTEST

FL022200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2118 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 2, CANA -- The Havana-based publishing house Casa de las Americas is inviting entries from West Indian and Latin American writers for its 1984 literary awards, the Cuban Embassy here said today.

The embassy said categories of works, which must be in English, include novels, short stories, poetry, drama, essays, and books for children and young people. The works must be based on Latin American or Caribbean themes.

Deadline for submission of entries is November 30, 1983, and only unpublished manuscripts will be considered.

An international jury comprised of some of the region's most recognised writers will meet in Havana next January to make the awards.

The prize in each category, including West Indian literature in English, is 3,000 dollars (U.S.) and the publication of the award-winning piece in Casa de las Americas prize collection.

The Casa literary contest was established 20 years ago as a means to stimulate and reward outstanding literary talent in the Latin American and Caribbean territories.

Contest rules can be obtained from the Cuban Embassy, P.O. Box 295, St Georges, Grenada, or from Casa de las Americas, 3rd Y G, El Vedado, Havana, Cuba.

BRIEFS

OAS EDUCATIONAL GRANT -- St Georges, Grenada, July 28, CANA -- Grenada is to receive 125,000 dollars U.S. from the Organisation of American States (OAS) to help with the development of education during 1984/85. This has been announced here by Pedro Turina, the chief of the Programming Department of Educational Affairs at the OAS headquarters in Washington. Turina, who is ending a one-week official visit today, said that of the money being made available to Grenada for education about 62,000 dollars would be handed over for 1984 and the remainder would be given in the following year. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 28 Jul 83 FL]

JAMAICA

SHEARER PRAISES OIL AGREEMENT EXTENSION

FL021435 Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 24 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer has praised Mexico and Venezuela for having decided to continue "at all in these circumstances" the oil facility of which Jamaica is a beneficiary.

"A model for development co-operation in the region and globally," were the words used by Mr. Shearer, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, to describe the oil facility instituted by Mexico and Venezuela for regional countries.

Accoridng to a news release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shearer was speaking at a luncheon in Mexico City in his honour, hosted by the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Relations, Mr Bernardo Sepulveda, during the Jamaican Minister's official visit to that country.

Mr Shearer praised Mexico for its "generosity and foresight" in arriving at the San Jose Accord with Venezuela. "Current events in Central America," Mr Shearer said, "illustrate what can transpire when the search for human dignity and social justice is blocked and there is resort to less conventional and more violent methods. Much of the conflicts there, as elsewhere, stem in large part from social and economic problems which have been neglected over the years. The attempt to devise strategies which ignore or under-play those causes, leads to false solutions and to only a postponement of inherent conflict. Effective remedies can only be based on the proper connection of the social and economic ills in these countries reinforced in the Cancun Declaration."

The Mexican Secretary for Foreign Relations, in welcoming Mr Shearer and his party to Mexico, said that Mexico and Jamaica "not only share a similar geographical location in the Caribbean, but also a deep-rooted democratic conviction in our people who jealously hold on to their well-earned independence."

Mr Sepulveda placed what he termed "the deteriorating situation in Central America" within the context of the interdependence of nations, and the efforts of the Contadora group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama -- to achieve peace in the region. He said that "we need a pulling together of solid efforts and political will to make regional understanding and political dialogue a reality."

He described the Caribbean as "the archipelago of all tongues" and "the meeting point of the waterways of the continent." The peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean "form a mosaic of different cultures which share a similar destiny."

BRIEFS

FRG AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- The FRG's new ambassador to Jamaica, Mr Richard Wagner, has presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Florizel Glasspole. Wagner succeeds Karl Leuteritz who left Jamaica at the end of June to take up a new assignment. [Summary] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Jul 83 p 13 FL]

NETHERLANDS MINISTRY PROBES ROLE IN 1980 COUP

FL292120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2035 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Hague, July 29, CANA -- The Dutch Defence Ministry today began probing allegations by a weekly newspaper that the Dutch military mission in Suriname was involved in the February 1980 coup which brought the present regime to power in the former Dutch colony.

Defence Minister Jacob de Ruiter said his ministry had indications that members of the mission led by Dutch Colonel H. Valk might have played a role in the coup by a group of Suriname army sergeants against the Henck Arron government.

He told reporters last night a thorough investigation of the mission's role would be made and Parliament informed of the outcome.

The Dutch news agency ANP said today that Colonel Valk, an information officer at NATO headquarters in Brussels, denied allegations of involvement in the coup.

In a report from Brussels, the agency quoted the colonel as saying: "I had nothing to do with the coup. I was not involved in inciting or planning it and if all's well this will emerge in the inquiry announced by the minister."

The Amsterdam weekly VRIJ NEDERLAND reported that a secret Defence Ministry Counter-Intelligence (CID) report said that Valk had incited Daysi Bouterse, now a lieutenant-colonel and Suriname's army strongman, to stage the coup.

The weekly said the report had never reached the defence minister and was covered-up by senior ministry officials.

Earlier this year, De Ruiter and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek denied in Parliament that there was any involvement by the military mission in Suriname.

A ministry spokesman today declined to say what the indications were which resulted in the minister's decision to hold an inquiry.

According to VRIJ NEDERLAND, the CID report said that one hour after the successful overthrow of the government, the coup leaders met at the house of one of the military mission members to celebrate their triumph and receive further advice.

The elected Arron government fell on February 25, 1980, when the group of sergeants led by Bouterse and others staged a protest against a ban on a soldiers' union and suddenly found they were in power when the civilian administration failed to assert its authority.